The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9294.—VOL. LVII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The price of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* is reduced to TWOPENCE per copy, or THIRTEEN SHILLINGS per quarter. To country subscribers, including the postage, the charge is reduced to ONE POUND per quarter.

THE AGENTS of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* are requested to give their orders for the quantity of papers required on the previous evening. The extra demand for the paper at the reduced price renders this more necessary than heretofore.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th December last, at her residence, Osborn-terrace, Clapham, London, the wife of J. F. MORGAN, of a son.
On the 19th February, at Dowling-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. M. B. BINDON, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th February, by special license, at Mudgee, by Rev. A M'EWEN, JOHN ARCHER, of Mitchell's Creek, to SARAH ANNE FLAPP, of Springwood, Blue Mountains
On the 26th February, at 148, Prince-street, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, JOHN RODICK, of Dumfries, N.B., to SARAH ELIZABETH third daughter of the late WALTER WILLINGTON, of this city.
By special license, at the Manse, Palmer-street, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, B.A., WILLIAM MALCOLM, second son of Mr. James Malcolm, of Glasgow, to MARY, second daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM GRAINGER, of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Williams, Osborne House, Agnes Bank, AMOS PRATT CRIPPS, of consumption, aged 29 years leaving an affectionate wife and four children to mourn their loss.
On the 3rd instant, at 410, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, ALFRED ERNEST, fourth son of ROBERT and ROBINA BUTCHER, aged 5 weeks

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.
The screw steamship
RAKAIA,
1500 tons register, 500-horse power,
S. H. Wright, R.N.R., commander,
is appointed
to leave Sydney for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 3 p.m.,
with her Majesty's Mails.
Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.
This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.
FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.
Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.
First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.
All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.
Gold and parcels must be down by noon THIS DAY.
For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
RETURN TICKETS,
at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be able to travel from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA; as the Mail Boats in connexion with this service will not call at any West Indian or other intermediate port.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
Panama, N. Z., and A. R. M. Co., Grafton Wharf.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.
Great Rush to the Thames Gold-field.
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
EGMONT,
H. Worsp, Commander,
will leave for AUCKLAND, with the Suez Mails, on or March 17th.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT.
REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
TARARUA,
J. Hagley, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, PICTON, and WELLINGTON,
on or about March 12th,
taking cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, LYTTELTON, OTAGO, and BLUFF, and cargo for WANGANUI.
Freight to Nelson and Wellington, £2 per ton.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares—Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, To-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbarra, Friday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, To-morrow morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Clarence, This afternoon, Wednesday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia (for passengers only), 48 hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, 48 hours after arrival.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison. Boomerang, about Monday, 16th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 10th instant.
FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Tinonee, about Tuesday.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at the following rates:—
Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s, steerage 15s.
Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town to Sydney and back—Saloon 30s, steerage 18s. Same rates from Sydney.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS from 24th February until the 21st March, inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:—
PATERSON, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN on THURSDAY;
MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP on MONDAYS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE):—
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
PATERSON, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
NOTICE.—Return tickets, available for one week, issued at the following rates:—
Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s.
Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, or Clarence Town, to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, via Eden.—CITY OF HOBART, MONDAY 9th. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER, THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE and N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN M'GREGOR for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, 24 hours after arrival. STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, leaving the Commercial Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:
YOU YANGS (direct),
TO-MORROW, 5th March,
at noon,
carrying both Passengers and Cargo.

FARES:			
Saloon	£4	0	0
Return ticket	6	10	0
Second cabin	1	10	0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The GRAFTON, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FIRST VESSEL for RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader UNDAUNTED, sails first fair wind; receives cargo for all parts of the river. Freight or passage apply WILLIAM SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, CORAKI, and LISMORE.—Schooner WALLABY now receiving cargo.
COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SCHOONER SUSANNAH BOOTH, for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON, clears at the Customs and sails THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON.—The fast sailing schooner ACTIVE, Godfrey, master, unengagement, will clear on Thursday.
For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROAD SOUND.—The clipper schooner HANNAH NEWTON, Newton, master, now fast loading at Market Wharf, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

AU REVOIR, for AUCKLAND. CLEARS and SAILS THIS MORNING. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward Bills of Lading, for signature. Has room for a few tons of freight, if sent down at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Brown's New Wharf, or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The fine three-masted schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIA, James Griffin, master, clears at the Customs to-morrow.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain, on board, at Dent's Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR FIJI and NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS and TAHITI.—The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched immediately. Has first-class accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FRIENDLY ISLANDS direct.—The clipper barque ROTUMAH, W. H. Robertson, commander, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, Smith's Wf.; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MAURITIUS.—The A1 clipper brig WESTERN STAR, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The magnificent clipper ship, FLYING EAGLE, 1500 tons, Captain John Hays, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE about the 10th April.
Further particulars, as to passengers, &c., in a future advertisement. Apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque FREE TRADE, Commander M. J. Buddington, will have immediate despatch, and offers good accommodation for a few cabin passengers. Early application is necessary.
Apply H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21 Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (direct from Sydney).—The well known and favourite clipper ship DAYDAWN, 800 tons, Philip Jones, commander, so well and favourably known in the trade, being under engagement, will positively be FIRST VESSEL AWAY.
This vessel's accommodation in both cabin and steerage are unrivalled, her lofty 'tween decks and complete ventilation offer unusual advantages to the latter passengers.
To secure berths immediate application is necessary to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 favourite clipper barque
CAMDEN,
A. Cameron, Master,
will be dispatched for the above port direct, on or about the 15th instant.
She has superior intermediate and cabin accommodation.
Early application is necessary to ensure a passage. For freight or passage apply
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street; or
GEORGE MITCHELL, Esq., U. S. Vice-Consul, Newcastle.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper barque ALPHONSO ET NELLIE, Captain Klipsch.
For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SHANGHAI direct, the A1 ship EARL DALHOUSIE, James Campbell, commander. For passengers, having very superior cabin accommodation; light freight, and a limited number of horses—apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship SARAH NICHOLSON,
A1 14 years, 933 tons register George Heffernan, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON—to follow the Lady Bowen.—The fine A1 13 years' ship MEDUSA, Captain Plant, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Has first-class poop accommodation for passengers.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at once at Flood's Stores.

CHARTERS.—Ships Wanted for Coal to Panama, Opara, and Java. Eldred and Spence, Church-hill.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship CHINA, 1174 tons, S. Weeks, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, will be dispatched in a few days.
T. G. SAWKINS,
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.
Wool receiving at Marsden's.

TO SAIL END OF MARCH.—For LONDON.—The well-known ship CANAAN, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, reclassed 9 years, 840 tons register, W. Wilson, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For cabin passage, or freight apply to Captain WILSON, on board; or to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—To sail early in March, having the principal part of her cargo on board, the first-class clipper ship GLENDOWER, 1191 tons register, James Brinsden, commander.
Wool at current rates.
Cabin passage, forty guineas.
Apply to the Captain, on board, or to FREDERICK EDSWORTH, Custom House-buildings.

STEAM TO ENGLAND, DIRECT.—THE EAGLE LINE.
The celebrated Steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
3500 tons, 500-horse power,
Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.N., commander,
will leave Robson's Bay
on the 14th MARCH,
For LIVERPOOL direct.
The Great Britain is celebrated for her regular and rapid passages, having performed her last eleven voyages to this colony in 62, 63, 59, 61, 58, 60, 57, 57, 58, 58, and 57 days respectively.
For freight, passage money, and all particulars, apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
Melbourne;
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

BARQUE STAR QUEEN, for London.—All CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to Captain HEATH, at the offices of the undersigned, before 12 o'clock TO-DAY, or they will not be recognised.
PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

SHIP LANDSBOROUGH, Captain Maxwell, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate, by noon, on THURSDAY, 5th instant, or they will not be recognised.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

ALL ACCOUNTS against Captain AHRENS, schooner Emma, to be sent in on board the vessel at Alger's Wharf, before THURSDAY, 5th March, or else they will not be recognised. E. AHRENS.

CHARTERS.
WANTED to CHARTER, 3 or 4 VESSELS for ADELAIDE. Highest rates given.
Apply to
ROBERT B. WALLACE, Newcastle,
Agent for the South Australian Coal Company, Adelaide.

FRENCH Barque FELIX BERNABO.—Captain CORNILLON will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without his written authority.
Sydney, 2nd March, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per steamers YOU YANGS and DANDENONG.—Consignees by the above steamers are reminded that in accordance with the recent amendment of the Customs Act, all ENTRIES must be passed within ONE DAY after their reporting at Customs.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST-CLASS BRIG for SALE, carries 330 tons deal weight, 10,000 bushels wheat, 300 tons sugar, 280 tons ton; in all respects a first-class vessel for speed, safety of cargo, and ranks unexceptionable for insurance risk. For further particulars apply to BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE the ketch ANGUS AND HENRY, as she now lies in Darling Harbour, above the bridge. Her sails are nearly new and she is fit to go to sea.
Mr. PALMER, the late master, of No. 3, Wright's Wharf, will show the vessel to intending purchasers.
For terms apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, the ketch SARAH ANN. Apply at the Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE.—First-class SCHOONER, carrying 130 tons on 5 feet 10 inches water; built of best colonial hardwood six months since; is well found, and employed in a profitable trade. Apply J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

CHALLENGE.—EDWARD TRICKET and CHARLES BULLIVANT are open to row any two youths under 18 for the sum of £25 or upwards. Money ready at The Three Crowns, Church-hill, on MONDAY next, 9th of March, from 7 till 9 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CO. (LIMITED.)—A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 5, Vickery's-chambers, on FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. As the business of the meeting is of great importance, the shareholders are particularly requested to attend.
H. C. BURNELL, Chairman.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Adjourned Annual General MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Hall of the Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 9th instant. The chair will be taken by the President, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., at half-past 7 o'clock.
A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with the Treasurer's account, will be laid before the meeting.
Subscribers and friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
March 3rd, 1868.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A Special General MEETING of the Company will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at 7.30, in the School of Arts. Business—Explanation of Volunteer Act, consideration of new By-laws, and Enrolment of Recruits.
By order of the Captain.
J. CROWLEY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Emergency MEETING of the Australian Social Lodge, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at half-past 7 o'clock. By order of the W.M.,
WILLIAM H. WIGLEY, Secretary.

SAILORS' HOME PICNIC.—Committee MEETING, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, at 4 p.m.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390.—An Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

V. F. CO., No. 2.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7. W. Camb, superintendent.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
PATRON:
His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF BELMORE.
The MONTHLY MEETING of the Society for the exhibition of horticultural objects, and the reading of papers connected therewith, will be held THIS EVENING, in the School of Arts. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

A TEMPERANCE Meeting, This Evening, at Temperance Hall, at 8. Mr. Carruthers presides.

EARL DALHOUSIE.—I hereby notify to the Consignees of Goods by the above ship that I have arranged with the lessee of the Circular Quay Bonded Stores (late Leigh's), by the permission of the Collector of H. M. Customs, to sell by auction any Damaged Goods entrusted to my care, for the benefit of those concerned. Duty payable on amount realised at auction.
CHARLES TEAKLE, Auctioneer.
7, Wynyard-street, 25th February.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by EARL DALHOUSIE.
Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, Auctioneer, begs to inform Consignees of Goods by the above ship that he has received permission from W. A. Duncan, Esq., Collector of Customs, to receive goods in bond, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, for the purpose of being sold by public auction; duty to be paid by the purchasers on amounts realised at auction. No charge for storage.

TO CONSIGNEES ex EARL DALHOUSIE.—Goods received at the Bank Auction Rooms, and sold in Bond if required. No extra charge.
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

A. J. G.—Communicate at once with J. M. BROOKS, Victoria (old address). IMPORTANT.

LEAP YEAR.—My time is yours,—write again. SUNDIAL.

LEWIS JOHN DUNCAN, formerly of China, will oblige by forwarding his address to J. G., care of Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

WANTED, to know if Mr. PENSON has been advertised for. Apply to P., Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, to find WILLIAM ADAMSON, Brother of JOHN ADAMSON, at present a porter on the Glasgow and South Western Railway, Dumfries, Scotland. Apply A. M. G., HERALD Office.

EARL DALHOUSIE, from London.—Consignees are respectfully informed that arrangements have been made with the Customs' authorities, by the undersigned, who can now receive goods for sale, in bond, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

SHIP EARL DALHOUSIE, from London.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
We beg to inform Consignees by above ship, that we have received permission from the Collector of Customs to receive goods for sale, in bond, at our Auction Rooms, George-street.
J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO., Auctioneers, New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street.

CAPTAIN COOK'S STATUE.—Those gentlemen who have received subscriptions and lists will please forward the same during this week.

IF ELIZA WHITMORE does not hear from her husband, CHARLES WHITMORE, within three months from this date, she intends marrying again.
ELIZA WHITMORE.
Address Post Office, Sydney.—3rd March, 1868.

BALMAIN GENERAL CEMETERY.—This Cemetery, situate at the rear of the Elswick Estate, on the Balmain Road, about half-a-mile from its junction with the Parramatta Road, is now open for interments. Undertakers and others are informed that the hours fixed for interments are 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Scales of fees, rules, and regulations, and full particulars may be obtained at the office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.
February 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—The LEASE of those extensive premises, now occupied by Mr. R. Wynne, will be sold by auction on THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement in auction columns.
CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers.
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

THE Party who wrote the insulting letter to Mr. THORNTON had better call, or send their address as I am a hard-working man, and will take further proceedings.
J. THORNTON, Macquarie-street South.

TO THE SEAMEN of H. M. S. Galatea and Charybdis, SYDNEY VOLUNTEER and SYDNEY FIRE BRIGADES, and Fellow-Citizens.
It affords me considerable pleasure to thus publicly acknowledge with gratitude the almost superhuman exertions used by you in your endeavour to extinguish the fire on my premises, in George and Market streets, on Sunday last, and which, had it not been for you, not only would the WHOLE of my premises been consumed, but I fearlessly assert that no conjecture can be formed where the fire (threatening at one time to be so disastrous) would have terminated.
To the officers and members of the Police Force my public acknowledgment of their very efficient services are due, and are hereby tendered.
JOSEPH BURDEKIN HOLDSWORTH.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1868.

J. B. HOLDSWORTH begs to inform his friends that a disastrous fire occurred on his premises, 458, George-street, on the afternoon of the 1st instant, by which a great portion of stock was destroyed, and asks their kind indulgence for a few days should their orders not be executed with the usual dispatch.

NOTICE.—Several CHEQUES having been presented, purporting to be drawn by me on the Bank of New South Wales, I hereby beg to CAUTION the public against receiving the same, as I keep no account at the above-named bank.
THOMAS HOLT,
(by his attorney,)
FREDERICK S. E. HOLT.
The Warren, near Sydney, 2nd March, 1868.

NOTICE.—To prevent disappointments, I beg to inform the public that I do not intend to have any Rabbits SHOT on my estate this season, having made arrangements for trapping them.
WILLIAM WONSON.
Broughton Park, February 28th.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.
JAMES FERGUSON.
No. 12, Lower Campbell-street, 3rd March, 1868.

IF ANY one has any ACCOUNT against me, he will please apply for payment on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY, as after that I will not be in Sydney. I leave for China on Friday Morning.
WONG TEAM, 169, Lower George-street.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1868.

NOTICE.—Several cheques being current, purporting to be drawn by me on the Bank of New South Wales, with which bank I have no account, I beg to caution the public against receiving them as mine, as I have had no account with any but the City Bank for some years past.
THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, Stock, and Station Agent, 434, George-street.

IMPOUNDED at Baulkham Hill, on the 24th day of February, 1868, from Seven Hills, by DANIEL BRIER—damages and driving, 2s.—a Bay MARE, branded 18 both shoulders, broken in, aged; sum due on animal at date of notice, 10s. 6d. If not released will be sold on the 19th day of March, 1868.

ESTATE of JOHN HEAD, Commission Agent.—All CLAIMANTS in the above Estate will please furnish Accounts to the undersigned, and all persons indebted are requested to liquidate the same forthwith.
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
March 4, 1868.

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Captain's Parade, THURSDAY, 5th, Hyde Park, 7.30 p.m. Undress without carbines.

NO. 7 BATTERY.—Quarterly Inspection of Arms, Friday 6th. 7.30 p.m. Chas. H. Atkinson, Lieut. Com.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of this Bank is now OPEN at ARMIDALE, New England.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1868.

LECTURES.
EIGHT highly important LECTURES, as delivered at the Anthropological Museum; the whole neatly bound together, entitled
"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"
will be forwarded post-free for six twopenny stamps, to parties unable to attend these popular lectures.
Address, Secretary Anthropological Museum and Gallery of Illustrations, 172, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The EXAMINATION for M.A. and for B.A. Honours, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 25th March. Candidates are requested to send in their names.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

ESTABLISHED 1858.
PRIMARY CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL, MORTEN LODGE, RANDWICK.
Mr. EDSON will shortly have VACANCIES for a few additional pupils. The attention of parents desiring a happy home, combined with a very superior preparatory education for their younger sons, is directed to this establishment.
The instruction is especially adapted to prepare the junior sons of gentlemen for a collegiate education, on a system which has obtained the great success based on an experience of 20 years. The residence is in one of the healthiest situations in the colony, a short distance from the sea side, Coogee Bay, and is surrounded by the most beautiful recreation ground.
Terms and references on application.

A CARD.—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Bay View House, Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River.

A CARD.—Mr. W. J. TURNER, Teacher of Violin, Pianoforte, and Harmonium, near tollbar, Paddington.

AUSTRALIAN Hotel and Café. Luncheons every day. Soup, Meat, Pastry, and Glass of Ale. One shilling.

AUSTRALIAN HOTEL AND CAFE LUNCHEONS.—Fish Dinner TO-DAY—fried, stewed, and boiled, with Pastry, and a Glass of Ale. One shilling.

A CARD.—Ladies' or Gentlemen's Writing improved in a few Lessons by Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Sydney Writing Institute, 188, Pitt-street, or at the private residence, 164, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Youths prepared for offices in Double Entry, Bookkeeping, and Business hand lessons at any hour. Established 1861.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, op. M'Grath and Punch's.

FUTURE, PAST, and PRESENT REVEALED.—Private consultation 1s. Character from Portraits, or Handwriting, enclose specimen, age, and 14 penny stamps. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, 342, George-st.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

GUNS, Ammunition, &c., of every description always on hand, cheap. C. COWLES, 205, Pitt-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.
Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.
17, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

HIGHEST PRICE given for old COPPER and BRASS. HARKNESS'S Brassfoundry, Bathurst-st.

HORSES and CATTLE taken in to GRAZE, in good secure paddocks. Every care taken, but no responsibility incurred. Apply to JOHN KILPOYLE, Cottage of Content Inn, Cook's River Dam.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JAMES MOLISON, General Commission Agent, No. 10, London-street, London, E.C.

LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, is the cheapest and best assorted in the Colony. 472, George-street.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Mr. B. SHORT, Sydney Agent to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, will be happy to give information, either personally or by letter (without charge). Delays are dangerous. Policies effected at once will participate in profits in February, 1869. Address 73 Box, General Post Office, Sydney.

MR. W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner, &c., 106, Harrington-st.; or Reading and Wellbank, George-st.

S. T. LEIGH and CO., 21, Hunter-street (21), late of 324, George-street.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants. Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-st., Darling Harbour.

WALLWORK and CO., Carriers, 44, Market-street, Sydney. branch offices, Weatherboard and Mittagong.

W. H. M'KEOWN begs to call special attention of intending Planters to his superior lot of young Orange and other Fruit TREES.
Rosedale, Lane Cove, and 11, Markets, York-street.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,
140, Pitt-street,
By Appointment, PHOTOGRAPHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
W. BRADLEY has pleasure in informing his numerous patrons that his ROYAL HIGHNESS has been graciously pleased to forward to him the above distinguished appointment.

MONEY to advance, in small sums. ASHLIN, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

£3000, £800, and other sums to LEND on Mortgage. R. W. Robberds, 159, Castlereagh-st.

£50 TO £2000 TO LEND. Interest low. C. H. ROOKE, 76, King-street West.

£800 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on City or Suburban Property, at 7 per cent. RUSSELL and HOLDEN, Solicitors, 179, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOST, in Bathurst-street, a RECEIPT BOOK. Please return it to B. BRAUN, 347½, George-street.

LOST, a round Leather CASE, containing a Surgical Instrument. Return to 145, Bathurst-street.

LOST, in King or George streets, a gold LOCKET. Reward given. Apply to Mr. ROGERS, Garrick's Head Hotel, King-street.

LOST, on or about the 24th February, a Bunch of 3 small KEYS. Reward at J. DE V. LAMB'S, 5, Gresham-street.

LOST, a PURSE, containing money and stamps. Any person returning the same to H. R., care of R. Vesey's, King and Sussex streets, or No. 5, Palestine-place, Redfern, will be rewarded.

FOUND, in George-street, a CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, Christchurch. Apply at the office of J. B. HOLDSWORTH, Market-street.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed from Case's Paddock, Johnstone's Bush, a Dark Bay Cob GELDING, white snip on nose; branded CML off shoulder; 6 years old. C. CASE, Old South Head Road, Sydney.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in Margaret-street, between Clarence and George streets

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

JUDGMENTS.

SEMPILL, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, &c. V. THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows:—

The plaintiff sues as the holder, and representative of the payees of a bill of exchange, drawn in the Mauritius by an officer of the defendants' branch bank, established there, upon the defendants in this colony, and accepted by them, in favour of the said W. B. and Company or their order.

The estate of these payees, it appears, was under sequestration—although the fact was not then known in the Mauritius,—at the time of the drawing of the bill. At that very time, therefore, the rights and interests of the firm were vested in the plaintiff, for the benefit of all their creditors. Accordingly, on the arrival of the bill in Sydney, under cover to W. B. and Company, it was taken possession of by him, and presented to the Bank here for acceptance. But, having accepted the bill thereupon, the defendants now claim to set off against its amount a large sum, in which at the time of the sequestration the insolvents were indebted to the Corporation. The question for our decision is, whether the defendants can in point of law support that claim; and we are clearly of opinion that they cannot.

The matter originally came before us, on demurrer to the defendants' plea of set-off, in which they say, in the usual form, that W. B. and Company were indebted to them, before and at the time of the sequestration, in a larger amount than that of the bill, on sundry negotiable instruments endorsed to the Corporation. But, after some argument, the parties agreed to state the facts in a special case; upon which our judgment, if for the plaintiff, is to be entered for the amount of the acceptance, with interest—as on a verdict.

No difficulty exists, we conceive, by reason of the form of the instrument here, or because of the mode in which this Corporation, in the various colonies in which it has branch establishments, is stated to carry on its business. The bill, although doubtless (and indeed confessedly) drawn on behalf of the Mauritius branch, is apparently that of an individual only. It cannot, in legal contemplation, be drawn and also accepted by the same corporation, or trading body; for then the instrument would not be a bill of exchange. But, whether it be strictly a bill, or in effect a promissory note only, the question as to the defendants' right of set off will be the same.

The only material facts are the following. Certain merchants in the Mauritius, with whom W. B. and Company had dealings, on the result of which there was a large balance due to the latter, desired—of their own accord and without instructions from their correspondents,—to remit the amount here. They accordingly procured the bill in question, representing that amount, and made in favour of W. B. and Company, from the Mauritius bank or branch establishment; and sent it to W. B. and Company, in this colony, in payment of the said balance. But, as already mentioned, at the time of the creation of that instrument, the payees had become insolvent; and their effects and rights were vested in the plaintiff alone, as assignee. On the other hand, the insolvents were at the same time,—or before and at the time of such insolvency, and when the bill was presented for acceptance,—indebted to the defendants very largely, on bills and notes held by the latter.

The state of things, then, at the moment of the bill coming into the plaintiff's hands, was this. He might have declined the remittance, had he thought fit so to do, and compelled payment in full from the Mauritius firm, (whose names, it will have been observed, were not on the bill,) for the benefit of the insolvent estate. The defendants, on the contrary, had no claim on that estate in respect of their demand, except to share in the assets rateably with all the other creditors. What greater right could they acquire, by accepting the bill in question? If we regard the Bank in Sydney, and that in the Mauritius, as virtually one and the same establishment, the Corporation was bound to accept and pay it—for such was their contract with the Mauritius house, from which they had received the full value. They were under no such obligation, however, to the payees or the plaintiff, between whom and themselves there was no privity. But, in the event of their refusing to accept, the holders would have had a clear remedy on the instrument, against the Mauritius branch, or its officer individually. It was equally the interest and the duty of the defendants, therefore, the plaintiff electing to take it for the Mauritius debt, to accept the bill when presented by him. And, upon such acceptance, a contract arose on their part with the holder—that is to say, with the plaintiff, not with W. B. and Company, whose property that bill never was,—to pay the amount indicated therein, at its maturity.

The defendants claim the right, however, because of that firm happening to have been indebted to them, before and at the time of the sequestration, (on transactions, it is hardly necessary to observe, utterly unconnected with the present,) to set off the amount against the assignee of the estate, in derogation of the contract so made with him.

Now if this right exists, it does so by virtue of s. 37 of our Insolvent Act; this Court having decided, in Morris v. the Bank of N. S. Wales, 1 S. C. R. 69, that a set-off is (by implication) pleadable at law, in any case embraced by that section—or which would be within its terms, supposing a claim of set-off to arise on a proof of debt before the Insolvency Commissioner. But, in all cases under this section, equally as in an ordinary case of set off, the opposing claims must be in the same right and character. There must, whether the transaction relied on be one of actual debt, or only that which is likely to end in a debt, be "mutual credit" given by the insolvent and the party dealing with him. The transactions must, at least, whatever their nature, be "mutual" transactions; and therefore they can only be between the same parties. But here, the dealings against which this bill is sought to be set-off with W. B. and Company, were prior (of course) to their sequestration; whereas the transaction of the acceptance was with their assignee, at a time when commercially they had ceased to exist, and the interests of other persons had supervened—their own having vested in him by title paramount, and with independent if not adverse rights.

This being the ground of our judgment, we need not determine the question raised on the argument, as to the meaning of the word "insolvency"—in the proviso to the latter portion of s. 37. It will be time enough to decide that point, when a case of set-off shall arise, defeasible by notice or knowledge of the debtor's insolvency. When the subject of the attempted set-off here accrued, the Bank certainly could not have had notice of actual sequestration, for W. B. and Company were not then declared insolvent. But can the word insolvency, in the 37th section, mean sequestration? For, immediately upon sequestration, all dealings whatsoever by the insolvent person, in respect of his estate, are altogether (and necessarily) void.

Independently of this argument, we may inquire what probably was the intention of the Legislature, in framing the proviso. A clue to this will be afforded, by considering the evil which such an enactment would naturally be designed to meet. The law was evidently designed, throughout, to prevent friendly (sometimes called fraudulent or voluntary) preferences, by embarrassed debtors. Therefore all alienations of goods by any person actually insolvent, or made within 60 days preceding sequestration, are by s. 8 avoided, if they have the "effect" of a preference. Even a payment by such a person, if he knows himself to be insolvent, is similarly avoided (or was so before the late amendment) although the creditor receiving it was ignorant of his debtor's position. But all such provisions would be easily evaded, if a creditor might receive goods on *credit*, as on a purchase, although knowing that his debtor was insolvent, and then (after sequestration) set off the previous debt against the assignee's claim. The proviso in s. 37, therefore, it may be inferred, was inserted to restrict every set-off to ordinary transactions, where the mutual dealings were on credit innocently given—or, at all events, innocently received by the party claiming the set-off.

The similar proviso in the English statutes, from section 50 of the 6 G. 4, c. 16 hitherto, had unquestionably the same object; the debtor's secret "act of bankruptcy" being there substituted for our equally undisclosed fact of his "insolvency." And whether this word be taken to mean the inadequacy of a man's assets as compared with his debts, or, in the case of a trader, a general inability to meet his engagements at the time of the credit given, it would seem that at any rate the word does not mean sequestration; which, as already observed, is a trader's absolute commercial extinction, and consequent incapacity alike to pay or to incur debts.

SEMPILL, ASSIGNEE, V. HOGAN.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT delivered the following judgment of the Court in this case.

The question raised by the demurrer in this case is, whether the delivery or transfer of a promissory note, under circumstances which bring the transaction within the 8th section of the Insolvent Act, and render it void under that section, can be protected as a payment—under the 1st and 2nd sections of the 25 Vict. No. 8.

This question has been already, in substance, decided by this Court.

In Morris v. Flower, 3 S. C. R. Appendix 10, it was held that the delivery of promissory notes and bills of exchange, under circumstances which rendered the transaction void under the 8th section of the 5 V. No. 17, cannot be supported as a payment under the 12th section of that Act.

In his judgment in that case, the Chief Justice says as follows:—"A payment may, no doubt, be effected by the delivery and acceptance of goods. Cannon v. Wood, 2 M. and W. 465. But the transfer or delivery of property of any kind, not being money, or that which ordinarily passes current as money among persons in business, is not in common parlance a payment; although, as between the parties, the delivery and acceptance may amount to payment. It is not a transaction of payment, in the ordinary course of business. Such a mode of liquidating a debt must indicate, with sufficient distinctness, to any creditor thus dealt with, that his debtor is embarrassed, and probably insolvent; that, at all events, he cannot pay his debts as solvent men usually do; but is (either spontaneously or on pressure) preferring in effect some one, to the injury of his other creditors. A transaction of that kind, therefore, is in my opinion not a payment within the meaning of the 12th section."

Milford, J., says:—"The transaction, as stated in the declaration, is a transfer and delivery of goods; and the 12th section does not apply to such transfers or deliveries, but something else—namely, payments. It never could have been contemplated, that the same transaction might be treated either as a transfer or a payment, at the option of the creditor receiving the goods in payment."

And in Levy v. Smith, 4 S. C. R. 342, it was held that the 25 V., No. 8, ss. 1 and 2, qualified only the 12th section of the old Act, and did not affect the 8th section. The Chief Justice says: "But the effect sought in this case to be given to it (the 12th section) by holding every transfer of property, otherwise amounting to a preference under the 8th section, to be a payment, which the preferred party and his embarrassed debtor may choose to call a payment, would be to extend the enactment far beyond its natural scope, or what could have been intended by the Legislature. Every alienation or transfer of goods whatever, made by such a debtor, which shall have the effect of preferring one creditor to another, must inevitably be in effect a payment." Then, after citing the language of Mr. Justice Milford, in Morris v. Flower, he adds: "It is clear to me, therefore, that the statutes must have meant by the word 'payment' something which was not such a transfer. If not, the 8th section would be virtually repealed." It was accordingly decided that a transfer or delivery of chattels, void under the 8th section, could not be deemed a payment within either the 12th section of 5 V. No. 17, or the 1st and 2nd sections of 25 V. No. 8.

The present case clearly comes within these decisions. Judgment must therefore be given for the plaintiff on this demurrer.

HUMPHERY V. M'CULLEN.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT delivered the judgment of the Court in this case—a demurrer to defendants' plea in an action by an official assignee for goods alienated, &c. The point raised was, substantially, whether actual fraud or an intent to prefer one creditor to others was necessary to constitute an alienation under the 8th section of the Insolvent Act, "having the effect of preferring any then existing creditor to another." This question was decided in the negative, and the demurrers allowed. The judgment will be published *in extenso* in a future issue.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

O'SULLIVAN AND ANOTHER V. KEANE AND ANOTHER.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., for defendants, moved for a rule nisi for new trial in this case—a squatting action, tried at the Deniliquin Circuit Court, in which a verdict had been found for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages. A rule was asked for upon a number of grounds, the principal of which was that the verdict was against evidence.

The Court refused to disturb the verdict.

THE QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY V. ASHEU.

Mr. SALOMONS, for defendant, moved for a rule nisi for new trial herein. The action was for the passage-money of certain Chinese by the company's vessels; the defence being that Asheu was a mere commission agent for the company, and that the passengers—not himself—were liable. A rule was asked for upon the ground of misdirection.

The Court granted a rule.

A few ex parte motions were heard and disposed of.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of John Graney, an adjourned certificate meeting. His Honor said that, after a careful perusal of the proceedings and evidence, a suspension of the certificate is ordered for six weeks from this day, being equal to a suspension of five months from the first hearing of his application. The absence of proper accounts has been very prejudicial to the interests of the creditors, since it has been impossible to ascertain the real transactions with a secured creditor.

Certificates were granted to John Littlewood, Frederick Duncan Mant, John Maskey, James Calloway, and William Gellatly.

The other applications were adjourned.

In re John Higman, the information for fraudulent insolvency was, yesterday, withdrawn.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Edward Clarke, a special meeting, postponed until Thursday.

SURRENDERS.

Farquhar Fraser, of Chatsworth Island, Clarence River, farmer. Liabilities, £190 12s., of which £26 is secured. Assets, £28. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

David Brown, of Muswellbrook, farmer. Liabilities, £63 18s. 11d. Assets, £12 18s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Joseph Earle, of Bathurst-street, Sydney, timber merchant. Liabilities, £1553 11s. 11d., of which £1100 is secured. Assets, £740 10s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Goodwin, of Oldbury, near Berrima, labourer. Liabilities, £67 4s. 10d. Assets, £17 13s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, March 4.—At 10: John Hosking, adjourned special. At 11: James C. Tibbitts, Joshua J. Davis, Arthur Cubitt, third. William Brown, Samuel Dilling, Margaret Holdstock, Andrew A Wakely, William M. Robinson, single. Thomas Cooper, second.

Thursday, 5.—At 10: Joseph Daniels, Edward Clark, special. At 11: Strachan and Co., special.

Friday, 6.—At 11: Stephen Freeman, John B. Laverack, James Flynn, John Higman, third. Edward G. Fairman, James Fletcher, Peter Hine, John W. Clark, Brooks Forster, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Cohen, Armitage, Dangar, and Day.

Of eighteen prisoners brought before the Court, eight were discharged, and two were remanded.

Two persons were fined 5s. each, and two 20s. each, for drunkenness; and one was fined 40s. for using obscene language.

Wyatt Johnson, charged with having deserted his wife, consented to an order for the payment of 10s. a week for her separate maintenance.

James Farrell, charged with having unlawfully absented himself from his indented service with—Coleman, was ordered to return forthwith.

William Roach was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Jane M'Pherson. Jane M'Pherson deposed that she has been living with the prisoner about five years, during which period he has frequently maltreated her, but she always forgave him; on last Thursday week she was standing in conversation with a woman in Sydney-place, when she received a severe kick from behind; she turned round and saw prisoner; as soon as she received the kick the blood poured from her, which she tried in vain to stop; she was conveyed to the station-house, and thence to the Infirmary, before the flow of blood was stanched; she did not know that prisoner was near her until she received the kick; he said nothing to her before he kicked her. Mary Sherlock corroborated M'Pherson's deposition. William J. G. Bedford, house-surgeon of the Sydney Infirmary, deposed that on the 20th ultimo M'Pherson was brought to the Infirmary wounded in a very dangerous place, and having lost a great quantity of blood; the wound might have been caused by a kick; she was discharged, much relieved, after a week's treatment. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, of which three were dismissed, one was postponed, four were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was ordered for the apprehension of the defendant. In Thien v. Collins, a charge of assault, complainant deposed that on the evening of the 24th February, when coming out of a public-house in King-street, she was met at the door by defendant, who struck her down, and before she could rise, caught her by the hair and struck her several times; she had spoken just before to defendant's "fancy man" about striking a child, but had not spoken to defendant. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. In Peisley v. Turney, for wages, an order was made for payment of the amount claimed. William Hardwell was fined 20s. for allowing disorderly conduct in his public-house; and 40s. for wilfully delaying on the occasion to admit a sergeant of police into his house. John Johnson was fined 20s. for being at such a distance from his cab as to abandon the control of his horses. John Lefevre was fined 10s. for obstructing the free passage of George-street, by standing with a truck from which he sells ginger beer. In Herbage v. Herbage, defendant was ordered to pay 10s. weekly for the support of his deserted wife; and in Turner v. Hill, defendant was ordered to pay 5s. weekly for the support of an illegitimate child of which he was adjudged to be the father.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Chapman, Day, and Renwick have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. Hill, Mr. G. Renwick, Mr. Levey, Mr. A. Learmonth.

Hugh Muir, master of the steamship Susannah Cuthbert, appeared to answer an information of the Shipping Master, that he neglected to sign and give to Joseph Davis, formerly a seaman of his ship, a discharge to which Davis had become entitled. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 40s., with costs.

William O'Sullivan, found guilty of wilfully damaging a chair belonging to and in the house of James Storin, Balmain, was ordered to pay the amount of damage, 10s., with costs. The same defendant was fined £2 for assaulting Storin by striking him with his fist near the right eye. Defendant was drunk at the time, and received no provocation.

Thomas Cavile, found drunk in Liverpool-street, was fined 5s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Bridget Alderoft was brought up by sergeant Dwyer, who stated that at 10.30 last night he arrested her at M'Bride's public-house, Windmill-street, on information that she had thrown herself into the harbour. She was lying on a sofa, wet, having apparently been immersed in water, and she was under the influence of liquor. In answer to the charge of attempting suicide, she said she did not care for her life, and that she intended to drown herself; she said it was caused by the ill-treatment of her husband, and her having found a love-letter in his pocket; she said, as her husband had betrayed her, she did not care for life. William Thompson, of Lower Fort-street, was at a boat-shed at Miller's Point the same night, and, hearing a noise in the water, went to the edge and found prisoner in the water where it was only about a foot and a half deep; she was putting her head under the water and withdrawing it, and screaming out; another boy came to his assistance, and she was carried to the public-house; her husband denied having ill-treated her, and deposed that no love-letter was found in his pocket. Cross-examined by prisoner: I did not give you a knock on the head whilst you were stooping at the fire for an iron. By the Bench: About six months ago I picked up a note at Miller's Point, with which I lit my pipe; and a piece of this paper she got hold of, and thought it was a love-letter. She was admonished and discharged.

Peter Lass, Augusti Gustafyan, Charles Morendorff, Peter Tayfe, Frederick Jansen, and Mark Prine, seamen of the ship Bellina, convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, were committed to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol.

John Fowler and Andrew Robinson, seamen of the ship Earl Dalhousie, were sent to gaol for seven days for unlawfully absenting themselves from duty without leave.

John Davis, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board the ship John Duthie, was fined 5s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours. Catherine Booth, John Lawless, and Sarah Mahoney, for drunkenness in the streets, were fined 5s., or twenty-four hours in gaol; and Winifred Slayford was fined 20s., or seven days' imprisonment, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Phillip-street.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TRIM LIST.—Rule Nisi for New Trial: Irvine and another v. Fraser and another.—New Trial Motions: King v. James; Campbell v. Hugh and another; Cripps v. M'Intosh; Severn and others v. M'Evoy.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 10 o'clock, Broughton v. Rodd and others, motion to review (part heard).

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Ireland and others v. Lucas and others, discharge of defendant (S. Lucas); Turner v. Turner, 7th special account of J. V. Gorman, deceased; Same v. same, receiver's costs. At 11 a.m.: Reilyer and another v. Pruitt and others, state of facts. At 3 p.m.: Collins and another v. Fitzgerald and others, adjourned receiver's 9th account, and plaintiff's and receiver's costs on same.

THE LATE DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY PRESS.

(From the Maitland Mercury, February 29.)

WE do not expect unanimity in public opinion respecting the last (and thus far the worst) scene in the Legislative Assembly. In some minds the report of it will produce a feeling of anger; in others anger will be mingled with vexation and disgust; to others, again, the affair may present itself in a broadly ridiculous aspect. For ourselves, we at once declare our inability to see anything whatever in any part of the transaction to laugh at. From the beginning to the end the whole exhibition is a thing to be regretted most deeply, for the sake of one, at least, of the members who make a show of themselves, for the sake of the constituency he represents, and for the sake of the country. And from their beginning to their end these proceedings can only be referred to with grave condemnation, even when attaching their full value to any pleas that may be urged in defence. The acts of physical violence cannot be disconnected from the disorderly and violent language and conduct that preceded them. The violence began with the attempt on the part of Mr. Macpherson to silence Mr. Parkes, when, according to the distinct and repeated ruling of the Speaker, he had a right to speak. Nearly all the scenes that have disgraced the Assembly have begun in a somewhat similar way. Contests of this nature have always proved a sore trial to the temper; and some of whom better things might have been expected have broken down under the test, and lost both self-control and self-respect. Mr. Macpherson, however, appears at such times in his own element. Instead of suffering any loss, or being placed at a disadvantage, he appears to revel in the exercise of his peculiar powers of mischief, and to exult in the opportunity for displaying them. And thus it was that, flinging about recklessly his accustomed insulting taunts, he (as he says, unintentionally) excited Mr. Lee's anger, and Mr. Lee walking deliberately across the House, used an insulting expression to him, and followed it up with a blow—the first blow struck amidst all the quarrels of our legislators. In forming a judgment upon Mr. Lee's conduct the provocation is, of course, to be considered. We do not intend to discuss the question whether any amount of provocation would justify the striking of a blow in such a manner, and in such a place. The question now is, whether there was, in this case, sufficient provocation to constitute a substantial palliation of the offence. Nothing of the kind appears in the papers. If anything was uttered so intensely insulting and irritating as to supply a reasonable excuse for a breach of the peace, it must have escaped the ears of those who reported the scene for the Press. We must have regard in this matter to the recognised standard of Parliamentary susceptibility. Men have been plainly charged in the Assembly with perjury; the epithets "liar" and "blackguard" have been used to a man's face; charges of treachery, dishonesty, corruption, have been uttered; and in all these cases the members referred to have controlled themselves, and left the insults for the House to deal with. What others have borne, Mr. Lee must bear; and if to him the charge of being "a paltry hanger-on of the Government" is more irritating than to his fellow members the charges of lying and perjury have been—that is, if his self-control and regard for the decencies of his position are liable to break down under lighter strains than theirs have withstood successfully—he is clearly not mentally qualified to hold a seat in an Assembly of which Mr. Macpherson is also a member. That Mr. Lee can retain his self-command under circumstances of great provocation, given him by same men, has been often witnessed in Maitland; and no case of unseemly violence, even in language, is recorded here of Mr. Lee in any public assembly. But with such information as is now before us, we cannot see how the House can evade the duty of placing upon record a severe censure upon Mr. Lee for setting as he has an abominable precedent,—a precedent so soon followed and enlarged upon. As to Mr. Macpherson, what can be done with him? He is incorrigible. Mr. Lee, doubtless, sincerely regrets his part in the transaction, and will, probably, profit by the painful lesson; but Mr. Macpherson is past hope, invulnerable to censure; and it would be a relief to know that he is scarcely accountable for his actions. He is more likely to take advantage of Mr Lee's newly-discovered weakness by making him a special object of attack than to moderate in future the hateful rancour of his tongue. If the House cannot pass by the first resort to physical violence, Mr. Macpherson's deliberate outrage that followed it, within the precincts of the House, and his open contempt of the authority of the House, as represented in the person of the Sergeant-at-Arms, deserve to meet some kind of penalty that will be felt. The difficulty is to reach Mr. Macpherson at all, and make him feel. Probably nothing the House can say or do will induce this offender to regard his offence in its true light. Even expulsion would be futile, unless backed up by the approval of his constituency. We should like to see Mr. Macpherson expelled from an assembly in which his presence is purely and simply a cause of mischief; but we should not like to see him expelled to be reinstated with the encouraging support of his old or a new constituency. The great lesson for the Assembly, after all, is the necessity of a more stringent suppression of personalities in debate. This is, we believe, the first blow that has been struck in the House; but there is, on the whole, less to wonder at in the fact that it was struck, than in the fact that it was the first. The Assembly has been disgraced over and over again by the violent language and gross personalities of its members; and it will only be by striking at this, the root of the evil, that its natural developments can be kept from showing themselves. A contemporary has with truth pointed out that the worst offences in this way have been committed by members possessing pretensions to the standing of gentlemen. If men who claim to be gentlemen will not voluntarily impose upon themselves the law of decent self-control, in word as well as deed, it is hard to find on what substantial ground their claim can rest. Self-control is either the birthright or the acquired habit of all who deserve the name; and the Assembly, supported by public opinion, ought to set itself earnestly to work to restrain the lawless tongues of its unruly members, for, by guarding against the sparks of insulting language, the explosions of physical violence will best be prevented. Mr. Forster was right in saying that the House, in refusing to deal properly with grossly insulting language on a former occasion, had opened the way to the introduction of actual violence. We can scarcely hope for a reform in the present Assembly; but let us hope that future Assemblies will look more watchfully to the beginnings of the evil, and deal with them more firmly.

(From the Maitland Ensign, February 29.)

There can be no doubt but that personal quarrels and opprobrious language are becoming fearfully prevalent in our Legislative Assembly. This is a matter for deep regret on many grounds, but on none more so than on account of its being calculated to bring our liberal institutions into contempt and to afford an argument against popular government by those who are its enemies. Mr. Macpherson, however, is a person, opposed we believe, to the widely extended suffrage which the people of this colony possess, and Mr. Lee was always moderate in his views, and was never an extreme democrat, but was rather conservative than otherwise in his views. People at a distance are not likely to make such distinctions, and the "scene" will be brought forward as a proof of the evils to which democracy inevitably leads. We trust that this painful occurrence will be a lesson to our representatives for the future, and make them not only keep a bridle over their tempers but also teach them to moderate their language. Messrs. Martin and Forster, two of the most prominent men in the House and the colony, showed a very bad example some time since, and that example was calculated to have a very pernicious effect, and to lower the tone of the Assembly.

(From the Bathurst Times, February 29.)

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and half-way between the Treasury and Opposition Benches, in our Legislative Assembly, is the precise spot where extremes meet, and law-makers become law-breakers. And we have come to this, that New South Wales is branded with the dishonour of setting the first example on record of a blow being struck within the hitherto sacred chamber of a British Parliament, and that in the presence of the Speaker, and before the representatives of the country! The bare possibility of such a *contretemps* is bad enough; but its actual occurrence is appalling! To what goal are we drifting? Is it to the region of bowie-knives and revolvers? Are we to degenerate so far that the hand of the assassin is to stop the tongue that reason cannot bridle? For some time past we have witnessed the gradual abasement of our Assembly,—the stripping away of all self-respect from those who might be expected to guard, with a jealous eye, the dignity of Parliament and that of its members. We have heard one member address another as the "prostitute" of a party. We have had members of opposing Ministries levelling charges of the blackest character against each other, which have not been supported by proofs. We have had, but recently, the terms "perjurer" and "liar" hurled across the House with all the venom of implacable hatred. We have had such scenes of indescribable disorder and confusion as to rival the wildest orgies of brutality and blackguardism, and the men who have inflicted this disgrace upon us claim to be the representatives of the people! Let every man think upon this, for it is the bitterest reflection of all. The colony has suffered from the bites and stings of malevolent and ungraceful writers, whose bitter sarcasms and chilling aspersions have cast contempt upon colonial society; but nothing that such detractors have said could deal so heavy and fatal a blow upon our reputation as the scene of frenzied ruffianism which took place in the Assembly on Wednesday last. Is the pride of nationality dying within us? Have we no reverence for the traditions of our race, no respect for the name of the departed great ones, who have bequeathed to us that national character which has placed us in the van of all peoples, and which it should be a matter of honour and duty to every one of us to uphold? Are we so lost to a sense of our dignity as British subjects that we are prepared to admit that the men who compose such a Parliament are really representatives of our people—representatives of our character, virtue, and intelligence? Assuredly not. They represent this and nothing more—the silly incautiousness which has permitted the masses, who wield the voting power, to be blindly led by political charlatans, who paint to their imaginations pictures of gold and varnish that fade into nothing when the purpose of the leaders is served. If our legislators are to be accepted as our true representatives, then are we a people dead to shame and devoid of all ambition; for these "representatives" have openly, defiantly, resigned all claim to the title of gentlemen, and have, for months past, vied with each other in discarding all elevating influences, and in making one headlong rush to the arena of rowdyism. We deny that they are representatives of colonial character or intelligence, and their existence, as a Parliament, is a libel upon our adopted country. The occasion demands an expression of opinion from the public voice—one free from all political bias—one that shall show a determination to uphold a national dignity and self-respect—one that shall affirm the principle that the honour of the colony is a far dearer consideration than the paltry intrigues of political parties. There never was a clearer necessity for an outspoken and unanimous burst of indignation—a something which shall show a just resentment of the insult which has been cast upon the colonists. If members have no respect for the Senate they dare to disgrace, it is for the people to enforce a fitting respect. The men who detract from the dignity of parliamentary institutions, level a blow at the dearest right which British subjects enjoy. And we look in vain through the reports of the proceedings, on Wednesday, for one man who had the dignity to rise above party feeling, and, in the name of the people of the colony, denounce in fitting terms the disgusting scene which was enacted. We say these so-called representatives should be expelled from the Parliament they have disgraced, and this should be done by His Excellency, at the instance of the people, who have luckily an opportunity afforded them of showing, in the very presence of a Prince of the Blood, that they do not deserve the infamy which has been heaped upon them, and that they have a deep sense of the importance of Parliamentary government, and a determination to enforce a proper reverence for the institution which is the only safeguard of their honour, their liberties, and their lives.

AN EX-CONVICT ON REFORMATION.

THE CAREER OF A BUSHRANGER.

THE Melbourne *Argus* of Monday reports a case that was heard before the Police Bench of that city, curiously illustrative of the wavering fortunes attending a bushranger's career, and pointing with unmistakable clearness to the deficient working of our present penal system. Henry Garratt, *alias* Rouse, was charged with being a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large. Garratt had been "forwarded" from New Zealand in charge of two detectives, and in accordance with instructions issued by Police Commissioner Brannagan at Otago. During the year 1854 Garratt's name figured conspicuously in Victorian bushranging annals. In 1855 he appeared as ringleader of a band of desperadoes who robbed the Bank of Victoria at Ballarat. Soon after the perpetration of that outrage he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude in Pentridge Stockade. In consequence of his good conduct while in confinement, he was granted a ticket-of-leave in 1861. According to his own account, he was then advised by the heads of the police department to leave the colony without loss of time, or else he would be subjected to the endless persecution of the police. Acting upon this suggestion, Garratt started on foot from Melbourne on an overland trip to Sydney, with a floating capital of one shilling and a halfpenny in his pocket. After enduring many privations and surmounting numerous difficulties, he arrived at his destination. By friendly assistance a passage was secured for him in a sailing vessel bound for a New Zealand port, and in the course of a few weeks Garratt once more felt firm earth and a virgin soil beneath his tread, and his individuality in a great measure screened from the prying interference of Victorian detectives. Whatever schemes of social prosperity and peaceful occupation Garratt may have been revolving in his mind at this period of his history appear to have been completely dispelled by the first sight of the waving forests and sunny slopes of the Maungatien Ranges. His old spirit of lawlessness returned with renewed vigour, and, by way of speedily establishing for himself a local habitation and a name, he "stuck-up" twenty-three persons during one day. His capture soon followed, and he was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude in Dunedin Gaol. His exemplary prison conduct again brought him under the notice of the gaol functionaries, and on the expiration of the sixth year of his term, his Excellency the Governor granted him a free pardon. About a fortnight ago he was discharged from custody. Shortly before his discharge, and while at work in the quarries, Garratt sustained a severe injury in the knee, which necessitated his going into hospital after leaving the gaol. While under medical treatment he received a message from the chief commissioner of police inquiring if it was his (Garratt's) intention to remain in the colony. Garratt replied that he did intend to remain in Otago, because he could secure an honest livelihood in New Zealand; but that his well-known character in Victoria would debar him of all chance of remunerative employment. He likewise expressed his willingness to go to America if the Government would guarantee his passage. This answer seems not to have dovetailed with the police-commissioner's arrangements, and he accordingly proceeded to the hospital, accompanied by eight subordinates, arrested Garratt, refused him an interview with his medical adviser, bundled him into a dray, and subsequently shipped him, in the custody of two detectives, on board the steamer Auckland, which was about sailing for Melbourne, at which city he was to be charged, under the Convicts' Prevention Act, with being a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large. When placed in front of the dock on Saturday, Garratt persistently protested against being remanded. He mentioned that he had no desire to remain in Melbourne, where "people would set their dogs upon him;" and that he preferred returning to Otago. He further insisted that the offence with which he was charged was a compulsory one, and had been pressed upon him by the malevolent course adopted by the New Zealand police. In fact he was guiltless of the charge. The Act provided a penalty of two years' imprisonment for any felon landing in this colony who had not exercised the privilege of a freeman for two years previously. One of the detectives who accompanied Garratt from New Zealand informed the Bench that the prisoner had been arrested without a warrant. Superintendent Lyttleton read a letter which had been received by Captain Standish from the police department at Otago, intimating that the time of the Auckland's sailing prevented the issuing of a warrant, and that the prisoner had been "forwarded" without the document. Mr. Sturt censured the course Mr. Brannagan had taken in the matter. The prisoner was allowed seven days to leave the colony, otherwise he would be sent back to Otago. Garratt said if the Government would not grant him a passage he would be "knocked about like a shuttlecock" between the police functionaries of Otago and Victoria. He was told to bring the matter before the chief commissioner in Melbourne.

It may not be generally known, but we have reason to believe that men of the Garratt stamp are frequently forwarded from Melbourne to Sydney and other portions of Australia at the expense of the Government of Victoria. The unfortunate man has made himself head, and has succeeded in bringing the *Argus* to his aid, as we find the following article in that journal of Thursday last:—

When the police constable, in "Bleak House," who has peremptorily ordered the crossing-sweeper to "move on," is meekly questioned by Mr. Snagsby "Where?" the civil functionary makes answer, "My instructions don't go to that; my instructions are that this boy is to move on." Whereupon, says Mr. Dickens, "Mr. Snagsby coughed his forlornest cough, expressive of no thoroughfare in any direction." The poor boy's dilemma was precisely that in which our correspondent, Henry Garratt, finds himself. Released from penal servitude in 1861, he was ordered to "move on," and travelled overland from Melbourne to Sydney. Thence he "moved on" to New Zealand, where he relapsed into his old habits as a bushranger. He was again sentenced to penal servitude, and after six years' imprisonment, received a free pardon. On his discharge, he was once more directed to "move on," and was shipped to Melbourne in the custody of two detectives. Here he finds himself confronted by the inevitable police officer uttering the unvarying mandate, "move on." To quote his own words, he appears to have "no right to be anywhere," and like the benevolent law stationer, he can discover "no thoroughfare in any direction." His case is truly a hard one, and it is one for which neither the law nor society makes any provision. The law has punished him for his crimes, and society rejects all fellowship with him. He expends the hardship of his position with an earnestness and a simplicity that are as impressive as eloquence. "The law," he says, "gives me no rights, affords me no protection. What is it that confers a right of residence; and what is it that deprives me of this right? When is the law satisfied, and when may an error or even a crime be supposed to be atoned for? If, as in my case, never, what a mockery to talk of reformation." It is not often that we have the advantage of hearing this problem propounded by an ex-convict; and it assumes all the greater importance now that we know in what light the question presents itself to the minds of men who have a vital interest in its satisfactory solution.

Assuming, as in charity it may be assumed, that our correspondent would become an honest and reputable member of society if he could, what opportunity is afforded him of so doing? The discharged convict is treated as an Ishmaelite, whose hand is supposed to be against every man; and against whom, accordingly, every hand is lifted up, if not to strike, at any rate to wain and repel. For him there is no *locus penitentiæ*, no process of lustration, no period of transition during which he may be enabled to pass from a life of crime and immorality to one of virtue or decorum. Practically, society declares that "once a criminal, always a criminal," and thus violates the fundamental precepts of that religion which is commonly believed to constitute the basis of our ethics and our system of jurisprudence.

That society individually should entertain a strong objection to furnish employment to, and to place confidence in, men who have been convicted of serious crimes, is only natural. But that society collectively by its government or by benevolent associations, might do much for the permanent reclamation of discharged criminals, and their restoration to the pursuits of honest industry, is proved by what has been accomplished in Europe. About thirty years ago, a French Abbé, named Conral, painfully impressed by the obstacles which presented themselves in the way of female convicts, more especially, obtaining employment on their discharge from prison, opened an asylum for the reception of such persons near Montpelier. He placed it under the care of a religious sisterhood, whose efforts were directed to the moral and industrial instruction of the inmates. A garden, vineyard, and olive plantation were cultivated by the more robust of the women, and others found occupation in needlework, the laundry, and the general duties of the household. In this establishment, which received the name of the Solitude of Nazareth, there was no restraint upon the liberty of the inmates, and the only punishment it was found necessary to institute was to threaten them with expulsion before the term of their moral and industrial apprenticeship had expired. To quote the language of one of the Nazarenes—"It was a place of transition, a free family, where they found protection, sympathy, employment, and good example; a family from which they departed with a certificate of good conduct, after having learned to practise the duties of a free condition, before availing themselves of their right to freedom." Up to the year 1852 no less than 360 of these unfortunates had been either restored to their families, or placed in respectable situations; and of this number six only had fallen back upon evil courses. Yet the cost of maintaining this institution did not exceed £1500 per annum. Besides discharged female convicts, the Solitude of Nazareth opened its doors to young women above sixteen who had no other refuge from a life of vice, to those who had been acquitted of offences in consideration of their youth and ignorance, and to others who had rendered themselves liable to a brief imprisonment. All these continued under the guardianship of the sisterhood until the age of twenty; and it was found that a sensible diminution took place in the number of female convicts committed to the Central Prison at Montpel

KEROSENE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The manager of the North Shore Refinery says, "That in the cities of the U.S. the vapours from kerosene works destroy the germs of fever engendered by filth (which is possible, and even probable, from the antiseptic vapours mixed with the others), and that the refuse acids and alkalies make the water supply *better*" (if so, it *must* have been bad indeed); "that there are no gases evolved in the process" (which every chemist can prove to be an error); "that in the case of his works no refuse has been thrown into the bay" (whereas, at the present moment, my wharf and beach are covered with a filthy black scum, and have been so off and on for so long that my children can neither bathe in the water nor stay within the range of the smell from it); and, lastly, "that even the smell is not only *not* nasty—but that it is not noticed twenty yards from his premises." Whereas it is abominable in Snail's Bay, with every northerly wind—reaches on the North Shore from Greenwich on the one side, to Blue's Bay on the other—has been smelt in Lower Fort-Street, and above all in Kent-street near the Gas Works, even at that distance overpowering the smell of the latter, all which statements can be verified by residents in the different localities.

All the letters in favour of the manufacture are by deeply interested parties, and are therefore written for a purpose and with a bias—and also, I regret to observe, with a vein of sneering incredulity running through them, unworthy both of importance of the subject and the respectability of the writers—a vein which I have not stooped to adopt myself, though, if ridicule were reasoning, or an epigram an argument, I might turn the tables to some purpose; but a cause so serious as the common weal deserves a serious treatment, and mere persiflage is an insult to the community whose general health and comfort, as compared to my individual share, is as 100,000 to 1. "Forewarned is forearmed;" and even should the public not deem the effluvium to be as poisonous as *I* know and believe it to be, it may very easily assume that the abominable smell alone is sufficient nuisance to condemn the manufacture anywhere within many miles of the city, especially when the *colony* reaps the profit, whether the distillation be brought to our doors or completed at the mining works where it is begun. Common law and common sense agree that any *avoidable* nuisance shall not be *brought* amongst a community, especially when there are equally eligible spots miles away, and easily accessible by rail or water; and it is quite bad enough to be nauseated through the day with the smells in Sydney, without being sickened by a novel and nastier one out of it. Any offensive smell is injurious, more or less, and our senses were given to us for very little purpose if we carelessly ignore their warnings. I do not wish to be considered a modern kind of Cassandra, prophesying as fateful a future to the heedless as she of old did to Agamemnon, and perhaps equally as disregarded; but I do earnestly entreat the community to carefully consider whether this evil is not *likely* to be more serious than it is at present thought to be, and, if so, to nip it in the bud, before vested interests grow up too powerful to be easily dealt with. What with the abattoirs, the Blackwattle Swamp, and the sewage deposits in the harbour, we have quite enough dangerous nuisances round Sydney both to account for the yearly increasing sickness and to warn us from allowing the establishment of any preventible ones, or at any rate, if established, to see that the process be conducted on such a scientific basis, and under such official supervision, that the least possible danger or offence can ensue.

In conclusion, Sir, I have to sincerely thank you for the space you have afforded me to bring this matter fairly before the public, in whose hands, and the hands of the Government, which is established to protect all interests impartially, I now beg to leave the matter, and to subscribe myself,

Yours most obediently and obliged,
ROBERT ADAMS.

BILLIARD LICENSES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—May I take the liberty of asking, through the medium of your journal, is there no tax on billiard or gaming tables in private houses, where the doors are open to the public, and ingress freely admitted—where the charges for each game played is the same as at an hotel billiard table? I, as the holder of an hotel license, have to pay an extra tax for billiard or bagatelle tables in addition to the tax for a licensed house, which tax is a heavy item in the revenue returns; therefore, I think it would be of some service to the colony, by adding to its revenue in taxing all houses wherein such tables are kept for public use.

I can instance in our suburb alone where there are two such tables kept, where each game is paid for, and where bets are lost and won—where drinks can be had also publicly as far as lemonade, tonic water, gingerbeer, cordials, &c., are concerned; and, privately, with acquaintances, I have little doubt spirits will be added and not charged for directly, but indirectly, through the medium of the before-mentioned waters and cordials.

By giving publicity to this you will much oblige,

Your obedient servant,
INQUIRY.

DROUGHTS.—IS THERE A REMEDY?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Three letters, in reference to the condensation of clouds as a remedy for the droughts, which are so common to the west of the dividing range, have lately appeared in the columns of the *Herald* and *Sydney Mail*.

First, by "W. G.;" second, by Mr. E. C. Cracknell; third, some extracts from the "Sydney Magazine of Science and Arts," for 1857.

"W. G." argues the possibility of obtaining moisture from passing clouds, by the erection of pointed rods or conductors, bare and there, on the bare hills and mountains of the colony, for the purpose of drawing off silently the electricity from them, and thereby causing the condensation of the vapour, and a fall of rain.

Mr. E. C. Cracknell recommends the experiment of attaching to the tail of a large kite a vessel filled with nitro-glycerine, to be exploded by electricity, under the impression that the detonation accompanying the discharge would disturb the particles in suspension, and thus cause a copious shower.

The extracts from the *Sydney Magazine of Science and Arts* indicate that, as early even as the time of the first Napoleon, the proposal of W. G. had been successfully carried out in Switzerland and France.

There is, I believe, some reason for the consideration of Paragreles, erected at intervals of about one hundred feet, having the power of inducing certain apparent modifications in the effect of atmospheric storms; for many instances have occurred of vineyards, in which the paragreles were erected, having passed uninjured through heavy tempests of hail, whilst those adjoining, and unprotected by conductors, were seriously damaged. Nevertheless, the phenomena, on the whole, are so conflicting as to render it still an open question, whether the peculiar manifestation of electrical power referred to be the development of some hitherto incomprehensible natural interference of the elements, or the effect of the paragreles.

This, with the still more complicated question of,—What is electricity? would seem to imply that there is much yet to learn before any really definite opinion can be formed relative to the specific nature of the operations which that mysterious element or principle performs in the atmospheric laboratory; a view which is not only strikingly exemplified by chemical decomposition, being accompanied by a transference of electricity in quantities exactly proportional to the quantities decomposed, and always in the same ratio for the same kind of matter, but also by the difficulty of determining whether chemical action and electricity be not two names for one and the same thing, for it is impossible at present to distinguish which is the cause and which the effect. Indeed, were this possible, the impediments that now embarrass the elucidation of many meteorological phenomena would speedily vanish; for I have long since determined the apparently proportional analogy of the ratio of the centrifugal and centripetal resultants to that of oxygen and hydrogen in the formation of a compound, and also that the form of ultimate particles of matter is an oblate spheroid, involving, in the proportion of the diameters, an excess, which is probably the same as that force now operating under the name of gravitation.

My observations certainly tend to the inference that W. G. entertains a nearly correct view with regard to the formation of electric clouds, for I have repeatedly noticed that the origination of those clouds, subsequently developed into thunderstorms, is accompanied by an interchange of lightning or electricity in generally a horizontal or nearly horizontal plane.

This reciprocal development of lightning from cloud to cloud continues until their saturation approximates a maximum, when they either indicate a parallel motion in the same or reverse direction, or coalesce, or perhaps wheel round on their axes, as it were—the axeal motions being evidently accompanied by a modified polar adjustment—and then unite; and in nearly every instance the lightning, which was silently interchanged between the clouds, became diverted towards the earth, accompanied by detonations varying or increasing in intensity, in proportion to the inclination of the illuminated path, from a deep booming vibration to a sharp report like that produced by the discharge of rifled ordnance. At this time only would the conductors or paragreles have any effective influence, but as the thunderstorms would then be fully developed, protection against the destructive force of the elements, and not rain, would be the desideratum. Now, this is exactly what the conductors or paragreles appear to effect, and in some instances, particularly on those storms which tend to reverse the poles of the magnetic needle, the neutralisation has some analogy to that produced by oil thrown upon the surface of the sea to break or modify the force of the waves.

Moreover, evaporation not only disengages electricity, but also induces a polar change in the particles. Now, it is this polar change in the particles which tends to keep them asunder, consequently the same proportion of electrical excitement that is developed during evaporation must necessarily be returned, accompanied by a corresponding change in the polar adjustment of the particles, on condensation. Hence to draw off electricity from clouds—instead of aiding the power of deposition or condensation—would tend to weaken it, and as a consequence scatter or dissipate them. This is clearly indicated by the relative proportion of rain falling on the western and eastern counties of England—the ratio approximating that of 36 to 24—being nearly the same now as it was about 80 years since; whereas if the theory of conductors, suggested by W. G., had any foundation, the vast number erected on the houses between these points during the interval, should show—even admitting the neutralising effect of any alteration in the relative adjustment of the coast line—a very different result, particularly when it is considered that the western counties first receive the clouds as they are brought from the Atlantic by the westerly winds.

From what has been explained, it will, I think, be readily seen that there would be little prospect of inducing the condensation of any adequate supply of moisture by the intervention of conductors; and with regard to the exploding of nitro-glycerine, as described by Mr. Cracknell—even admitting its partial success in some rare instances—the conflicting contingencies would more than balance any advantage likely to be derived. Hence it would, I think, be more advisable to fall back upon the solid earth, and by an extension of the methods already applied in various parts of the interior of the colony—that is, by sinking wells and boring—to draw from it the utmost quantity of the aqueous element it would thereby be capable of yielding.

Indeed, the success which has hitherto attended these operations, and which fully confirms the suggestions—founded on geological data—communicated by me about ten years since to the then Minister for Lands, ought, I think, to indicate to those most interested the advantages that would likely accrue from making a geological survey of New South Wales—more especially if the survey should include, with the ordinary duties appertaining thereto, the determination of subaerial and subterranean springs or reservoirs, particularly the latter, as Australia is as anomalous in this respect as in many others—preparatory, with the supply to be obtained from permanent streams and artificial retentives—to the introduction, wherever found practicable, of the most available system of irrigation.

FREDERICK MOSES.

Aberglaslyn, February 22nd.

POLICE MAGISTRATES AND CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I received to-day, from a friend, that portion of your issue of the 24th February which contains letter signed "H. P. W.," with this comment pencilled on the margin—"Sweeping rather." I doubt if the criticism can be improved upon except by simply stating that "H. P. W.'s" premises are false, his assertions unfounded, and his conclusions wrong.

"H. P. W." states—"but *we* are unfortunately aware that in no department is there such gross inefficiency, particularly among country Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions." The "we" is of course editorial on the part of "H. P. W.," and represents his individual opinion when probably smarting under a well-merited defeat in a country police office. His assertion is simply as untrue as when he further states that there is not a Police Magistrate who "had the slightest preparatory training." I have the pleasure of knowing several Police Magistrates who had preparatory training, and who are certainly not so "grossly ignorant of the first principles of law as "H. P. W." shows himself to be, by even his garbled detail of circumstances in the last case of "Oppression and wrong" that he adduces. Husbands leave their wives, who contract debts upon certain terms in their absence, and it is a case of "oppression and wrong" that the husbands should be answerable for their wives' acts. I fear, "H. P. W.," if it were not so, many husbands would find it convenient to leave their wives "grass widows" for a time, and, on their return, plead "they had never authorised their wives thus to act."

"H. P. W." states "the magistrate pronounces an illegal decision, and the clerk of Petty Sessions takes the evidence in such a manner that upon a review of the proceedings justice cannot be done." Now if a decision of a magistrate is illegal, the remedy is easy and sure; and with respect to the unfortunate clerk, if he were wanting in knowledge of what is legal evidence himself, and if even the police magistrate could not direct him, surely "H. P. W.," or "the solicitor practising at the place where the case occurred," have it in their power to see that all evidence given is taken verbatim, and to prevent anything being omitted or inserted.

"H. P. W." would wish to make it appear that he is a solicitor. He may be; if so, he is singularly unfortunate in the Bench before which he practises; but his letter savours more of the arrogance of the "Bush Lawyer." I am sure all right-thinking persons will dissent from his wholesale condemnation of a class of public servants who, I venture to say, are as efficient, taken as a body, as any other; and, with regard to the particular portion of that class to which I belong, are about as underpaid for the amount of intelligence, legal knowledge, tact, and work requisite, as any men receiving the public money.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
A COUNTRY CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable columns, to draw the attention of the public authorities to the present way in which the Sabbath is observed by the practice of opening public-houses during the whole of the Sabbath. This practice I never saw carried to such an extent as on last Sabbath. I had occasion, during the hours of divine service in the evening, to accompany a friend for a considerable distance through the principal streets, and every public-house we came to, without exception, had the bar fit up, and seemed to be doing a good business. We had a look into one house, and saw seven or eight at the bar and two barmaids behind the counter; the latter seemed to be very busy, drawing different sorts of drinks and receiving payment for them.

Hoping that the authorities will not allow such to continue,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
W. M.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Hopeful" does not appear to be aware of the fact that so far as a mere experimental trial of the freezing process is concerned it has been well tested during many months past at the Ice Works, South Head Road—(the cylinder there used holding about thirteen tons)—under far severer conditions than are contemplated on a voyage to England.

I may mention, that when the Mayor's Ball was postponed the fowls and turkeys, and other good things intended for the supper were placed in the cylinder, and all perfectly preserved until wanted, as the partakers of the feast can testify.

Upon the postponement of the Sailors' Home Picnic it was our pleasure to grant the same accommodation to the purveyor for that entertainment, and I am quite sure that if the poultry was good when it was placed there it will be in the same condition when presented to the subscribers on Wednesday next, or whenever the entertainment may come off.

There has been meat and fish and game in the cylinder for many months past, the condition of which is unchanged, and will so remain to the crash of doom if the cold is maintained.

But this experimental trial is not enough for our purposes. No experiment can be. We want to prove that cargoes of meat can be profitably conveyed from here to England, and want to do that as quickly as may be; for, as Mr. Hay well remarked, "time is money." Beyond this, the prejudices of the people who have to consume the meat, have to be overcome, first or last; and the sooner this is done the sooner will an unlimited market be open to us; and as we require to ship from these colonies some 2500 tons a week in order to make any really beneficial impression upon our surplus stock, the sooner we make the trial which will bring about the proof of accomplishing such a trade the better; and this can only be done, as I have already stated, by a trial altogether outside our colonial enterprise. The P. and O. ships and the butchers' shops, &c., will all come in good time. When the process is better understood the advantages to be derived from it will, doubtless, become as general as its projectors could wish. In the meantime, the colonists must content themselves by holding to the one special object—that of getting a cargo of meat to England.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT.

Greenoakes, March 3.

CORONERS AND THEIR JURIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In connection with a recent coroner's inquest, the following rider to a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded:—"And we hereby further declare that the coroner should have called as witness the person who set the broken leg of deceased, or otherwise caused a magisterial inquiry to have been held, whereby the coroner would have been qualified to be called as a witness, he having attended deceased previous to his death." What next! A jury censuring their judge to his face; and the judge not only submitting to it, but formally accepting the reproof. Perhaps it was solely owing to kindly forbearance that the coroner was not ejected from his judicial seat, and that the jury did not elect one of themselves in his stead, or introduce the anomaly of a jury without a judge.

Supposing it to have been practicable and advisable for the coroner to have caused a magisterial inquiry in place of an inquest; failure on this head in no way interfered with the discharge of the plain duties of the jury. Being sworn to "true presentment make" of "matters and things" given them "in charge" by the Court; in other words, to pronounce in accordance with the evidence laid before them, and weighed by them—when, where, and how, the death happened, a faulty supply of evidence would be no concern of theirs, in their jury capacity. The coroner is not only judge in his Court of Record, he is the sole representative of the Crown therein, and therefore bound to be vigilantly alive to the duty of eliciting material evidence; and hence the amount of evidence which he may deem it necessary to adduce must be taken in Court to be the proper amount. It is not to be assumed that he is awanting, either in zeal or judgment. And this is a rational as well as the legal view of the matter, for if it were otherwise, it would be permissible for juries to decide in the other direction—to *close* evidence just when they might wish, a supposition not to be formed without supposing the frequency of premature judgments. For a jury to say, "We have had evidence enough," is as much as to say, "We have made up our minds about our verdict." And this would be tantamount to shutting their eyes to the possibility of the Coroner, as the representative of the Crown, adducing additional evidence of a modifying or counteracting tendency; and also to the possibility of modification or counteraction arising from constructiveness of law conveyed through the medium of the Coroner's charge, in his capacity of judge.

The Coroner not having called a medical witness in the case referred to, it is to be concluded that the step was not practicable at the time, or not absolutely necessary. The disproof of the necessity was, however, otherwise and sufficiently shown by the verdict of "Accidental death," *i.e.*, death "without the concurrence, default, or procurement of any reasonable creature."

It is true there are two statutory clauses, giving independent powers to jury majorities under particular circumstances; but neither of them bears upon the case in point. The one gives at times the power of deciding upon adjournments; the other the power of having "additional" medical testimony in cases where a post mortem examination must ensue, whether previously made or not; cases in which the examination of a medical witness or witnesses will of necessity have previously taken place. But there is nothing in statutory or common law to expose a coroner while holding a Court to the expressed censure of anybody. The office of Coroner would be despised and shunned if its holders were not as exempt as Judges of the higher Courts from the direct animadversions of jurors for corruption or misconduct of any kind. The Coroner is amenable to official censure or punishment at the hands of his superiors, the sovereign Coroners of the colony, viz., the Supreme Court Judges, who bear towards him the same relationship as the Lord Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench bear towards Coroners in England.

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

AMERICA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10.

THE new year, 1868, opened, if not in the midst of a commercial panic, almost on the very verge of one. The great depression in all kinds of business dating back for several months, and which before the close of the year brought bankruptcy to several wealthy firms both here and in other large cities in different States, has been growing heavier and more portentous day by day. The advent of the new year, with its precursory holidays, for a time dispelled the commercial gloom, but with their departure and the transitory impetus they gave to trade and business, comes looming up again the dark prospect of a business panic. There has been no time in the history of New York when so many tradesmen, artisans, and wholesale and retail store assistants were thrown out of employment with so little prospect of the necessity impelling to this being only temporary, or such as has been more or less experienced time after time. There is little doubt that one of the principal causes for this state of things is almost complete extinction of trade with the Southern States, which, before the war, was one of the principal elements of New York's prosperity. Notwithstanding the many causes of discontent existing among the people, Christmas and the succeeding holidays were times of great enjoyment and general merry-making. New Year's Day was ushered in with a heavy fall of snow, which covered the streets to a depth of two or three inches. This would have been a pleasure to the troops of New York callers, had it kept snowing throughout the day, for then the merry sleighs would have been brought into requisition to convey them on their rounds of calls. But, unfortunately, rain began early to take the place of snow-flakes, and the day throughout was most unfavourable for the time-honoured custom which New Yorkers so much delight in—making New Year's calls. Notwithstanding this drawback, New Year's Day passed pleasantly, and the streets were crowded with merry-making pedestrians on tours from house to house, where a hearty and hospitable welcome awaited them.

The holiday recess having expired, Congress has again met in the Capitol, with a long and arduous session before it. However, one great obstruction is happily removed—the impeachment question. Before the recess the Committee on Impeachment reported to the House, the report of the majority being in favour of impeachment—a minority not concurring. The chairman of the committee, a Republican member, was in the minority, and when the resolution came up,—"Shall Andrew Johnson, filling the place of President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours?" the chairman, Wilson, moved,—"That the resolution be laid on the table." The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, and thus ended the long disturbing question of impeachment. The first session of the fortieth Congress, which sat a few days in November, and the opening days of this the second session, with the exception of the time consumed in debating the impeachment question, was consumed by popularity hunting members, who, unable to participate in the discussion of important questions when they arise, take the opportunity of a lull in the business of the House to place themselves and the American Congress in some ridiculous light before the world.

The impeachment question being settled, and to this extent Mr. Johnson being triumphant over his personal and political opponents in Congress, he takes a bold front upon all the other questions upon which himself and the so-called radical majority of the House and in the Senate are at variance. Upon the most important of all the other issues at stake, and on which he has been throughout opposed to Congress, it would seem as if he would also there prove his wisdom and sagacity. From the first he was opposed to the reconstruction policy, and when the Act itself was submitted for his approval he vetoed it, but it was passed over his veto. The constitutionality of the Act has been denied, and in the case of Louisiana and Mississippi, test questions have been raised upon the point by the Governors of these States. The question will come up before the Supreme Court of the United States in a brief time, and reports from Washington go to show that this august tribunal will decide against the constitutionality of the Act. If this should prove to be true then the President will certainly have established a claim to the respect and confidence of the whole people. He has hitherto taken a firm stand against Congress, and the combined power of both Houses has been wielded against him, and in the struggle he has ever had public opinion against him—that is the public opinion of the North, and should it now, after all, be shown that he was right and Congress wrong, he will have established a name and character for himself that few anticipated.

The South, for certain, is farther from reconstruction than ever. The whole of the Southern States are in a condition almost bordering on anarchy, lawlessness, and an utter disregard of material interests. A recklessness of consequences to themselves from the relinquishment of industrial pursuits pervades the majority of the white population from Virginia to Texas. The people are divided into a white man's party and a black man's party, and it will require the very soundest policy and the best digested measures of legislation to bring these conflicting elements into that accord and harmony which their mutual interests demand. Should the Supreme Court decide against the constitutionality of the Act, the field will be left clear for fresh legislation, and the probability is that a general amnesty with secured protection for the freedmen in the exercise of all their rights as Americans will be granted. Had this policy been long ago adopted, the South would by this time be a source of blessing to the whole country instead of a byword and a reproach. That destitution has prevailed there, and still prevails, I know from actual observation and experience, and it is really of a deplorable character. To turn from this picture, there is one subject which gives rise to much pleasantry among the wits of the Press throughout the country. This is Mr. Seward's late hobby as a real estate broker. Since the purchase of Abaska or Walrussia, on the coast of Labrador, for seven and a half millions of dollars, he has been negotiating with the Danish Government for the purchase of the West India Islands, St. Thomas, and St. John. The conditions of the purchase of these islands have been agreed upon, and a day was fixed for the inhabitants thereof (one of the conditions of sale and purchase being that they should have a voice in the matter, to be expressed through public vote), on which they would declare their preference to be ruled by the Dane or by the Yankee. Since the date on which the negotiations were thus far concluded, these islands have been visited with such dreadful earthquakes and other convulsions of nature that the poor people have been too intent in looking after their personal safety to bestow much thought upon the question as to whether they would cling to their old loves or take to themselves a new one. The only difficulty in the matter, so far as our Secretary of State is concerned, is the little likelihood there is that Congress will make the necessary appropriation for the purpose. The recent earthquakes at St. Thomas and St. John are unprecedented in the past history of those islands for the force and continuance of the shocks, and the amount of injury and loss of life resulting therefrom. Two American vessels of war lying at Santa Cruz at the time of the earthquake, 18th November last, were completely wrecked and destroyed by the earthquake, during the shocks of which, they were carried by immense seas which rolled in from the sea into the harbour, and beyond, and conveyed into the streets of the town, where they were left high and dry on the receding of the encroaching waves.

The acquisition of Cuba is also a high pet idea with Mr. Seward; but the Queen of the Antilles will hardly be so easily purchased as the Danish Isles, and were Spain even as readily and voluntarily to transfer it to Uncle Sam for a consideration—I was going to write green-backs—it is a question if an injunction to restrain would not be promptly moved by some other European Power, who might deem itself a party interested in such a matter. Mr. Seward would be supported by the whole American people in securing the acquisition of Cuba if it was possible, and the expense would be deemed nothing could he but succeed in getting the offer of purchase. But nothing is further from the thought of the Government at Madrid than to part with Cuba, however closely the Yankee may press upon the border, or however vigilant her ships of war may be in suppressing the slave trade, which under Spanish regime is the great source of wealth to the highest hidalgos of old Spain. But Uncle Sam, it would appear, is not content with the acquisition referred to. There are rumours that the present representatives of the Kamehamah line is ready to place himself and his subjects under the protection of the stars and stripes, and as a prelude thereto to endow him with a goodly harbour in his waters. Should there be but half truth in these things, or rather should Congress permit half the realisation of them, Washington's farewell words of warning to his countrymen to beware of entangling alliances will, as regards the future, have been uttered in vain.

The close of the last year and the opening of the new have been pregnant with terrible accidents, involving a large loss of life, with the commission of crimes with the like results, murders, homicides, and suicides, railroad accidents, shipburning, wrecks, explosions, arsons, personal encounters, &c. Everyday the telegraph flashes from all parts of the country startling reports on one or all of the enumerated list. On 18th December two passenger cars on the Lake Shore Railroad, running between Cleveland and Buffalo, toppled over an embankment some fifty feet deep. After suffering from this terrible shock, the occupants of the car, some fifty in number, bruised and dislocated as they must have been, were exposed to the dreadful danger of fire—real danger, indeed, for the fire in the stoves while the cars were in a state of wreck, and the unfortunate passengers unable to extricate themselves, broke out, and before aid could be rendered, the wretched people fell victims to the fire, which rapidly consumed the cars and their occupants. Out of fifty passengers only two escaped. In another case, on the Vermont Central Railroad, a car, filled with labourers working on the line repairing a bridge, was, by some inconceivable blunder, backed so near to the verge of a chasm in the work on the bridge, that before the engineer could stay his momentum and work forwards, the rear car, with its freight of from seventy-five to one hundred men, went over the embankment down into the rocky bed of the river, sixty feet below. The deaths and casualties in this case were appalling. Arsons in this city have also been frightfully on the increase, and great loss of life has resulted therefrom. In one case a German baker set fire to his store, which was on the ground floor of a tenement house. He set fire to it at night; and so rapid was the spread of the flames, and so unexpected by the miscreant himself, that, although on the ground floor, he had to use dispatch to get away. But it fared differently with the unfortunates housed in the upper floors. The splendid exertions of policemen and firemen saved many lives, but seven human beings fell victims to the flames, through the avarice and cupidity of the German, quite a young man, who had insured his place against fire, and who adopted this frightful means, in his ignorance, to obtain the insurance money. Among the many homicides which almost daily occur in the streets, that which resulted from the encounter of two rival minstrel *troupe* proprietors created for a time the greatest interest. This was owing not only to the public notoriety of the men, but also because the occurrence was noticed by hundreds of people unused to such scenes off the stage. Of the many minstrel places of amusement in the city, there are two establishments of this kind known as the Leon and Kelly, and the Sharpley California Minstrels. Some old feeling of animosity existed which required but an opportunity to exhibit itself. This opportunity unfortunately too soon appeared. The parties accidentally met in front of another Minstrel house, after a matinal performance. They at once from words came to blows. Kelly of Kelly and Leon's was joined in the mêlée by Leon, and Sharpley by his brother. A free fight ensued for a time; at last Kelly presented a revolver at his antagonist and shot him down dead. The occurrence took place in broad day before hundreds of people, and in the presence of the majority of the audience just emerged from the Opera House. Crime in all its forms, perhaps, never was so prevalent in this city, and indeed throughout the whole country than it is at present. The papers are full of accounts of executions, and new and startling murders. The prize ring has become quite an institution, and its "professors" and the riotous and degraded set that follow in their train, swarm in the places of resort most congenial to such people.

Charles Dickens is still in New York appearing in his readings before very large audiences. There is no abatement in the interest to hear him. He commences his reading in Brooklyn next week in Plymouth Church (Beecher's). The morning having been announced on which the sale of the tickets would commence, a large number of purchasers assembled the night previous in the street opposite the church, and remained there all night, so as to secure tickets early and consequently the best seats. The night was cold, and the enthusiasts lighted bonfires in the streets to keep themselves warm throughout the long night.

NOVEMBER 11TH.

The papers this morning present no telegraphic news of any particular interest.

DREADFUL MURDER AND MUTILATION.

(From the Panama Star.)

A MOST horrible and mysterious murder was committed in the Howard House, Aspinwall, on the night of Sunday, the 19th January, the particulars of which, so far as we can learn, are as follows:—On the 4th instant, two men, Carlos Fernandez, who formerly resided in this city, and his partner, dealers in cigars, arrived at Aspinwall by the steamer Barcelona, from Cuba, and took up their residence at the Howard House, where they carried on their business until the time the crime was committed. The parties named seem to have been but little known in Aspinwall, and as they each day appeared in the dining-room of the hotel, accompanied by a female who also came in the Barcelona, they attracted some notice, and frequent inquiries as to who they were occurred without eliciting any satisfactory information, but the impression became general that the female was the wife of one of the men. On Saturday evening, Fernandez's partner informed the manager of the hotel that they had taken a house in town, and wished to commence moving their things early next morning, and at the same time he paid all of the accounts due to the hotel. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning a heavy wooden box, some three feet square, in which cigars had been packed, and which had been lying in Fernandez's room for some time previous, was taken from the hotel and carried to a house in one of the back streets. This sudden and early departure from the hotel created no suspicion of any kind until some time during the day, when a servant entered the room formerly occupied by Fernandez, and found the place saturated with blood. That some foul act had been committed during the night was evident, and an effort was at once made to gain a clue to the dark deed. Suspicion arose as to the contents of the heavy case carried out of the same room that morning, and on inquiry being made it was found that the box had been taken from the house in which it had been placed, by a couple of negroes, who put it in a boat and conveyed it to the other side of the bay. The box was picked up during the day, and brought back to the city, and on being opened it was found to contain the remains of Fernandez, mutilated and in a disgusting condition. The murder, it is believed, was effected by suffocation, and it was necessary afterwards to partially dissect the body in order to roll it up into a bulk sufficiently small to enter the box in which it was found.

Colon, January 24, 1868.—Yesterday, the examination of José Maria De Castro, one of the murderers of Don Carlos Fernandez and his principal friend and companion, was continued. On being interrogated by the Judge, he at first maintained a dogged silence to the questions put to him. He seemed very much depressed and complained of headache. After several minutes of sullenness, he commenced by admitting that on the morning of Monday last he had occasion to go below awhile, and that on his return to the room which he and the murdered man occupied together in the Howard House, that he found Don Carlos Fernandez assassinated in his bed—that he gave no alarm, but that he obtained an empty packing case in which he deposited the unfortunate man, and that he then looked around in the street for some men to assist him in disposing of the remains. That he does not recollect from whence the box came, nor does he remember who the parties are that he engaged to remove the box from the Howard House, and that he had, a few days ago quarrelled with Don Carlos relative to pecuniary matters. He could give no reason for making his escape in the clandestine manner in which he left Colon, and that he ran when pursued by the soldiers because he had money with him, and he was afraid that they meant to rob him. Such is the infamous statement made by this infamous assassin.

On being confronted by the two men who removed the box with the remains from the hotel to the house of Frederick Da Costa, the runner of the said hotel, he refused to recognise them; but they asserted most positively that the arrangement for the carrying of the box was made by De Castro himself, and they pretended to have been innocent of the contents of said box. It is quite clear that the blood of the murdered man oozed out of the box when deposited on the steps of Da Costa's house.

Upwards of five hundred dollars in American eagles, Spanish and Colombian money, was found in a belt on the person of the prisoner De Castro, without doubt the funds of the murdered man, as De Castro was known to be poor and without means.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

(From Le Follet.)

There have been many modifications in the style of the short costumes during the last few weeks; and, as so very much of its gracefulness depends on the arrangements of the two skirts, we will endeavour to give our readers an idea of the most usual and truly Parisian make.

The under skirt, though short, is not very short; generally either red, violet, or black: and is plaited round the bottom. The upper skirt, which is most frequently black, and so looped up as to be perfectly flat at the front and the sides; whilst the back, being set in at the waist in large plaits, is quite bouffant. Four buttons are used for the looping up, two at the sides and two at the back, those at the sides being so placed as to stretch the front breadth quite plain. This skirt, of course, is considerably shorter than the under skirt.

Fur is still much in favour. It is profusely employed as trimming. There are various ways of arranging it. For taffetas, cloth, or velvet dresses a double row placed up each side of the front breadth is a very suitable style, a single band being put round the cuffs and arm-holes. The paletots of medium length have a square collar, bordered with fur.

We have heard the question whether a low body was considered indispensable for dinner dress. Without doubt it is so in Paris for all ceremonious dinners, so that it is quite customary for Parisians to have two bodies made to their silk, satin, moire antique, or velvet dresses. Thin material is reserved for young girls or very young married ladies.

Last year black toilettes obtained an immense success; they were worn even at balls, and our ladies of fashion appear to have no desire to give them up, so that it is expected many ball dresses will be seen made of black lace. Rich plain or broché silks will be also worn this winter, but young girls should never wear anything but light vaporous material for ball toilettes.

The rage for gold trimming is as great as ever. Velvet spotted with gold, as well as velvet embroidered with coloured silk, is in vogue for grande toilette. For at home dress, cachemire, poplin, and velveteen are much worn.

The bonnets, although still worn so small, are made warmer and more comfortable by means of the crossway strings of velvet or satin, lined, and generally edged with lace. The "Douchesse" is much admired, and is certainly a very becoming head dress. Thus, a chapeau "Douchesse" of black velvet, trimmed with a wreath, or rather ruche, of lace, with a diadem of jet flowers; at the side an aigrette of gold and steel. Wide strings of crossway velvet, lined with white satin and edged with lace.

A very comfortable, and at the same time elegant, bonnet may be made of black or coloured velvet, the front plaited, and edged with a wreath of small feathers to match the velvet, on which are placed small jet leaves. Soft, full crown of black lace, over which falls a rich lace forming a mantille, fastened over the satin strings by a satin bow.

For visits of ceremony a very charming bonnet was of white royal, trimmed with rouleaux of white satin and a fringe of marabouts. Bandeau of steel and gold, and strings of white satin edged with blonde, fastened by a rich brooch.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(From Papers by the Panama Mail.)

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.—Some fresh evidence as to the Clerkenwell explosion was given on the 27th December, at the inquest held by Dr. Lankester on the bodies of Martha Thompson and Humphrey Evans. Thomas Francis Young, who gave evidence at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the 17th, now made a more detailed statement. He said: "I was standing at the door of my house, 5, Corporation-lane, just before the explosion. Little Johnny Abbott said to me, 'What's that man doing to that thing over the way?' I leaned forward and saw a gentleman with a light brown coat, black velvet collar, and black hat. He had one foot on the pavement and the other on the road. A white macintosh was lying over the barrel. I turned round the other way and saw Bird, the milkman, talking to a policeman (Moriarty). The latter came lazily up, and went towards the barrel. At that time the gentleman had struck a lucifer, but as he stooped down it appeared to go out. A much shorter man, also of gentlemanly appearance, and wearing a black frock coat, then came out of St. James's-walk, took a box of matches from his pocket and threw it across the road to the tall man. It fell short, but the tall man picked it up. The policeman was then close by him. The tall man lighted what seemed to be an ordinary halfpenny squib in the head of the barrel, and stood by till the blue paper had burnt. A little stream of sparks came from it. Both the men then ran up St. James's-walk. The policeman ran in the opposite direction past my shop, as if he expected an explosion. I saw a yellow flame coming from the barrel, and was immediately knocked down. On getting up I found myself twelve or fourteen feet from the door. The boy Abbott was clinging round my neck. My thumb only hung to my hand by a piece of skin, and had to be taken off. My wife and sister were also injured. I should know both the men again, but the men I have seen in custody are not them. My clothes were blown off my back." In answer to questions by the jury the witness said: "I think the policeman could have prevented the gentleman from lighting the squib if he had had nerve enough. That man was fair-haired, while the other had dark hair. It is my impression they were both armed. I think the man who stood at the corner of St. James's-walk from his attitude was holding a pistol. I believe anybody who should have attempted to interfere would have been killed. The policeman was not a foot off the man who fired the barrel." The jury expressed surprise at this witness's description of the policeman as a passive spectator of the outrage, it being quite inconsistent with the statements of several other persons, and Inspector Potter remarked that he did not give this account at the former inquest. Moriarty, on being recalled, positively denied that he was present when the barrel was fired, and Mrs. Jarvis corroborated him, stating that only children were then on the spot, and that the men seemed confused, as if they had struck a match before, and it had gone out. The inquest at this stage was adjourned for a week, and as the coroner deems it most convenient to sit for only half a day at a time, there will probably be a third adjournment before the inquiry closes.

THE INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.—The *Post* contends that necessity compels the Emperor Napoleon to maintain a large and powerful army. The poor man cannot help himself, with a saturnine Bismarck scowling at him from the other side of a frontier which a lame man could hop over. Prussia, which has been for the last hundred years one of the most powerful military States in the world, has lately waxed so great as to inspire well-founded alarm among her neighbours, and she is governed by a Prince and a Premier who have shown that they can make war at pleasure, and wholly irrespective of the state of public opinion in Europe. Even when Prussia was a far lesser Power than she now is she defied successfully the allied forces of France, Russia, Austria, and Sweden all together. She has proved in twenty great pitched battles, at least, the extraordinary discipline and stubborn courage of those immense armies which she collects from every class of her population, and holds in constant readiness to hurl against an enemy. Such are the plain undisputed facts of the case; and, unless Napoleon III. wishes to see the Landwehr occupy Paris as they did in the time of Napoleon I., or ride about singing war songs through French fields and vineyards, as they have done several times before, he must keep them at bay by the only means yet discovered of arguing with aggressive Kings, and maintain armaments powerful enough to meet a foe a great deal too likely to become obstreperous at any moment.

THE LOAN-OFFICE SWINDLE.—The *London Review* exposes the swindling practices of the loan offices, whose benevolent advertisements appear so regularly in certain journals. The fact is, that the obtaining of inquiry fees and not the lending of money is the real business of

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 110 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 29th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Buckley, Sharpe, and 5 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

Lightfoot, American barque, Captain A. Wilson, from Vancouver's Island 16th December. Passengers—Mr. W. Brook, and 2 in the steerage. J. Ward and Co., agents.

MARCH 4.

Barwon (s.), 367 tons, Captain Rolls, from Port Fairy 28th ultimo. John Campbell and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 3.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Sunshine, for Hongkong; Lady Emma, for Newcastle; Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCE.—MARCH 3.

City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain B. Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss A. W. Masey, Mrs. M. C. Stephen and servant, Mrs. Clark, Mrs Malcolm, Mrs. Cook and child, Miss Curtise, Captain Stackhouse, Messrs. E. Boninger Hodges, Collett, E. Butler, Hawthorne, H. Dalrymple, M. C. Stephen, W. H. Mackenzie, F. W. Hemmings, A. H. Brown, Marchant, Wordsdorn, Napier, J. Webb, W. Malcolm, H. Coeten, C. A. Middleton, Middleton, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 3.

Lilian, Star of the Sea, Gorilla, from the Manning River, with 15,000 feet timber, 70 tons limestone, 420 bags maize, 58 bags oats, 3 cases eggs, 1 keg butter; Caledonia, from Port Stephens, with 17,000 feet timber; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 48,000 shingles; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 255 tons coal; Hirondelle, Alert, from Newcastle, with 370 tons coal; Mickey Free, from Brisbane Water, with 570 baskets shell; Paterson (s.), from the Hunter River, with 3 lots ducks, 26 bags oysters, 11 calves, 89 bales wool, 49 trusses hay, 174 bags maize, 29 bags bones, 15 bags bone dust, 1240 horns, 12 dozen brooms, 5 cases eggs, 156 hides, 28 lambs, 5 coops fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 3.

Star of the Sea, Lilian, Gorilla, for the Manning River; Oberon, for Cape Hawke; Octoroon, for the Richmond River; Morning Star, for Moruya; Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Fox, Hirondelle, Bengal, Brilliant, Alert, for Newcastle; Mickey Free, for Brisbane Water; Agenoria, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

Lightfoot, from Vancouver's Island: 285,125 feet lumber, 22,120 pickets, J. Ward and Co.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

Williams (s.), for Brisbane: 4 hogsheads rum, 10 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 25 cases brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 packages tobacco, 225 bags rice, 30 chests tea, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 60 chests tea, 110 mats sugar, 47 packages, J. Powell; 7 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 12 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 7 kegs butter, 60 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy; 86 bags sugar, 6 chests tea, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 package, C. K. Moore; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, Row; 5 packages, J. Wilson; 1 case, H. Hall; 2 casks fruit, R. Herrod; 1 case, S. Thompson and Co.; 68 bags flour, M. Hughes; 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 4 bundles iron, Russell and Co.; 60 bags flour, 18 bags onions, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 6 casks tar, Gas Co.; 39 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 cases boots, B. Cocks; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 package, Meur; 10 cases, Wright and Smith; 4 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 32 bags bran, J. Cameron; 15 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 cases, Darvall; 13 packages, J. Levick and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Star Queen, this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Spirit of the Sea, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Air Revolt, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), on Thursday, at 11.30 a.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA NEWCASTLE.—By the Cathay and Corybphus, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR BOMBAY—By the Amille, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, March 2; Marian Renny, schooner, 56 tons, Captain Walton, for Gladstone via Wollongong, Rotumah, barque, 292 tons, Captain Robinson, for S. S. Islands.

The mails dispatched per R. M. S. Bombay consisted of 19,754 letters, 465 books, and 19,687 newspapers.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian ports	1,314	75	759
Indian ports	874	50	736
France and Continental States ...	553	—	170
London via Southampton ...	13,379	210	17,261
London via Marseilles	3,434	132	761
	19,754	465	19,687

The Helen Macgregor (s.) crossed the Clarence River bar at 10 30 a.m. on the 1st instant, and arrived at the Commercial Wharf at 9.30 p.m. on the 2nd. She brings the following cargo:—850 bags maize, 10 bales wool, 400 hides, 30 cases eggs, 300 bunches bananas.

The Lightfoot, from Vancouver's Island the 16th December, arrived in port early yesterday morning, and reports light winds and fine weather throughout the passage. No vessels have been spoken. The ship and cargo are consigned to Messrs. J. Ward and Co.

The C. and R. R. Co.'s s. Grafton, having completed very extensive repairs to her machinery, including her slide valves, made a trial trip down the harbour attended with the most satisfactory results. With the disadvantage of a foul bottom she ran the measured mile in six minutes, the engines making forty revolutions per minute. Owing to the large amount of cargo awaiting shipment at Grafton for Sydney, she will make a trip previous to being docked and the hull cleaned and painted, leaving Sydney on Thursday, still under the command of Captain Maides.

A full-rigged ship was in sight to the southward yesterday evening, distant twenty-five miles; wind, light N.E.

The Armista passed the Heads yesterday, 105 days out, from London to Brisbane. Wished to be reported.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED FOR THE HUNTER.—The H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s steamship Morpeth, having been thoroughly renovated, will leave to-night for Newcastle, carrying his Royal Highness and suite. The Royal party will embark at Fort Macquarie at 11 p.m.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO NEWCASTLE AND MORPETH.—The A. S. N. Company have, with much consideration to the inhabitants of Newcastle and Hunter districts, placed their fine steamships Coonambra and Collaroy at the service of their constituents and public generally, free of all charge, for the purpose of accompanying the s.s. Morpeth from Newcastle to Morpeth. Both vessels have been cleaned and painted, and their presence will contribute in no small degree to the effect of this portion of the ceremony. It is the intention of the company to provide an efficient band on board the Coonambra so that the votaries of Terpsichore will be enabled to enjoy the pleasures of the dance, for which purpose the ample deck of this splendid vessel is so admirably adapted. The forethought of the company will no doubt be full appreciated. The courtesy and attention of her commander, Captain Adams, is so well-known to need no comment, and a most enjoyable trip is in store for those ladies and gentlemen who may feel inclined to accept of the invitation. The Coonambra will be illuminated in the evening, supplemented with an elaborate pyrotechnic display.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Exonia, schooner, Nicholson, for Adelaide, with 300 tons coal.

March 3.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Patten, for Geelong, with 320 tons coal.

March 3.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 3.—Hercules, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE

CLEARED OUT

February 19.—Annie Brown, 160, Brown, for Sydney: 793 quarters wheat, 53 tons flour.

WALLAROO

ARRIVAL.

February 17.—Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 21.—Essie Black, Prince Edward, for Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

February 20.—Beautiful Star, for London.

A brig supposed to be the Ellen, from Newcastle, with coals, was reported to be outside the Heads last evening, but had not been signalled when our express left Lyttelton.—*Lyttelton Times*, February 22.

NEW YORK.

CLEARED OUT.

January.—Crusader, for Sydney.

SHIPPING SEAMEN AT BALTIMORE.

(From the Melbourne Government Gazette.)

The accompanying despatch and enclosures, which have been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

J. G. FRANCIS,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 20th February, 1868.

"Downing-street, 21st December, 1867.

"Sir,—I transmit to you herewith an extract of a despatch (extract, 11th November, 1867) from Her Majesty's consul at Baltimore, reporting that the shipping masters at that port refuse to ship a white crew on board any vessel in which a coloured seaman is serving, together with a copy of the answer which has been returned to that despatch.

"It will be desirable that you should take such steps as may be necessary for giving publicity to the state of things disclosed in this correspondence (Foreign Office, November 30, 1867), and for warning shipowners in the colony under your government of the course pursued by the Baltimore shipping masters.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

"Governor the Hon. Sir J. H. T. Manners Sutton, &c."

Extracts of a Letter from Mr. Consul Reinals to Lord Stanley, dated British Consulate, Baltimore, November 11, 1867, No. 35:—

"Hitherto white and coloured seamen have been shipped indiscriminately on board the same vessel, whereas now the shipping masters and the boarding-housekeepers have, at a period when trade is extremely dull and seamen consequently plentiful, determined not to ship a white man on board the same vessel with a coloured man, and their combined power cannot be counteracted by any means at my command, as through their medium alone can seamen be obtained.

"In order to illustrate the practical result of such combination, I have the honour to submit for your lordship's consideration a case of recent date.

"The British ship R. B. Mulhall arrived here a short time ago with a mixed crew of white and coloured seamen, shipped at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, for a term of twelve months. Soon after her arrival several of the men deserted (as is invariably the case here), but one coloured man and two white men remained by her. When she was nearly ready for sea, the captain told me that the shipping masters positively refused to ship a white crew on board the vessel so long as the coloured man remained there.

"This coloured man, the captain informed me, was an excellent seaman, whose services he was as anxious to retain as the man was desirous to remain by the vessel until the expiration of his term of service.

"My instructions give me no authority to compel a seaman to leave a ship without a just cause, and yet I felt that, the case being without a precedent as far as I am concerned, I should not be justified in delaying the departure of the vessel for an indefinite period. I therefore determined, if necessary, to take some responsibility on myself by discharging the coloured seaman and sending him home at the ship's expense.

"Fortunately, however, I was later able to persuade him to take his discharge on payment of additional wages. And the matter was so settled. . . .

"Under these circumstances I would solicit your lordship's instructions as to the course I may be permitted to adopt if cases of a similar nature present themselves again, but when the coloured seamen insist on remaining on board the vessel until their time of service shall have expired."

"Mr. Hammond to Mr. Consul Reinals.

"Foreign Office, November 30, 1867.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 35 of the 11th instant, reporting a difficulty which had arisen in consequence of the refusal of the shipping masters at Baltimore to ship a white crew on board the British merchant vessel R. B. Mulhall, so long as a coloured seaman remained on board that vessel.

"As it appears from your despatch that the negro in question subsequently accepted his discharge, it is unnecessary for Lord Stanley to make any observations on this peculiar case, but in reply to your request for instructions as to the course you should adopt in any similar case in future, I am to state to you that this is not a matter in which her Majesty's Government can interfere. Your powers as consul are clearly defined by the Merchant Shipping Act, and you can only remove a seaman from a British ship as ordered by that Act.

"Coloured seamen being British subjects are in all respects to be treated as other seamen.

"It must therefore be left to the masters and owners of ships to adopt such measures as they may think best calculated to obviate the difficulties caused by the course pursued by the Baltimore shipping masters, and in order that British and colonial shipowners may be warned of the necessity of taking such measures, Lord Stanley has caused a copy of your despatch to be communicated to the Colonial Office and to the Board of Trade.

"I am, &c.,

"(Signed) E. HAMMOND

"H. T. A. Reinals, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Baltimore."

MISSING STEAMERS.

(From Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal, December 27.)

The supposed foundering at sea of the missing screw steamships Ivanhoe and Vienna has raised once more the question of deck freights during winter months. The Ivanhoe was an iron-built vessel of 263 tons gross register, and was propelled by engines of 70-horse power. She was built in 1850, and cleared out from Leith for Hamburg on the last day of November, sailing early on Sunday, 1st December. Her master, Captain Cairns, was acknowledged to be a good seaman; and although the length of the ship was eight times her breadth, she was said to be a fair seaboat of her build. Our Leith correspondent informs us that, unluckily, on this occasion, she was deeply loaded, carried deck cargo, and, in consequence, some of the crew declined to proceed with her. Some machinery, in compliance with a protest from the crew, was taken from the deck, and a number of casks of oil were subsequently placed on the deck instead. The attention of the Lord Advocate having been called to this alleged unsafe loading, and to a statement that most of her crew refused to proceed to sea in her on account of the deck-load, his Lordship has placed himself in communication with the Board of Trade, with a view to instituting such an investigation as the circumstances of the case may appear to call for. In the absence of the master and crew of this ill-fated steamer, any inquiry must be of an imperfect character; but, if she was sent from the Firth of Forth to encounter the heavy storm which burst over the sea on the day of her sailing, improperly laden and topheavy, or in an unfit condition to ride out the gale, there may be forthcoming proofs to confirm the fact. On the contrary, if her deck freight was of such a description that it might have been easily thrown overboard, and was not dangerous, evidence to this effect may possibly be adduced. Her load, at sailing is, perhaps, known, and also her ordinary trim in leaving port. Her designer and builders can speak as to her computed draught, both at a deep and a light load line. This was the kind of evidence taken at Newcastle, before the Court of Inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade, to report on the loss of the Lifeguard, steamer. On that occasion the master of the missing steamship was held to have contributed indirectly to the foundering of the ship in a gale, inasmuch as the loading was left to him. The inquiry led to the magistrates stating in their report that the Sentinel, steamer, belonging to the same owners, had been relieved of part of her deck load, from the crew refusing to go to sea in her so deeply immersed, and not from any authority. Commenting on this case on the 3rd of April, 1865, we said:—"If a ship is laden beyond her deep-draught bearings, either the master or owner should be responsible for the loss of life and property thence resulting. If it is left optional with a master, on him must lie the onus; but if the agent or owner decide as to the freight, on him, or them, should rest the moral and legal responsibility." The Newcastle Bench of Magistrates appeared to their report a recommendation to the effect that the load-line of all vessels should be marked, and that some person ought to be chargeable with the duty of seeing that a ship was not overloaded. Shipmasters are not always allowed to decide upon the loading of their vessels. Managers and brokers frequently insist upon goods being taken in contrary to the master's opinion. In a matter, however, which may engage the time and attention of judges and juries, and whereon issues may arise on the point as to whether some person or persons may or may not have been guilty of manslaughter, it is advisable to note the draught of a vessel, to ascertain if she is heavily or fully laden. Steamers are often dispatched very deep because the hourly consumption of coal lessens their displacement. Again, a vessel may take deck freight, but this does not necessarily imply that she is unseaworthy. Any master, to save his ship, may cast into the sea not only the cargo on deck, but even that in the holds also. In blowing weather, when a vessel is shipping seas, the hatches cannot be taken off to get at cargo below; but if casks are placed on deck where, by unlashing, they can be rolled overboard by the action of the ship, they can be got rid of quickly. With machinery, or large pieces of iron, or iron work, it is different; these have to be lifted by a purchase, and, if they are not near the crane, the time lost in getting them over the side may constitute positive danger, and involve actual loss of vessel with all hands. Cargo, we should remark, is often placed on deck for convenience, and not in consequence of the holds being full. It is unwise, however, except on very short coasting voyages, to take anything on deck during the winter months which cannot be sun-dried, disposed of on an emergency. Cattle are taken on deck; if they are led to the gangway they will fall overboard. It is is not altogether what is dangerous to carry in fine weather, but what has to be kept in storms.

The Vienna (s.s.), Captain Seater, left Hamburg for Leith a few hours before the Ivanhoe sailed from the Frith of Forth, and she must have encountered the same gale. The Vienna was a ship of 617 tons gross register, and 120 horse-power. As she has been unheard of for about four weeks, and several vessels sailing after her have completed several voyages since, we fear that all hopes of her appearance may be abandoned. Nothing is said of her being overloaded or carrying a deck freight, so that we may conclude that she was overpowered by the violence of the wind and the seas. In 1861 the cause of the loss of seven steamers chiefly trading to the Baltic, was directly traceable to the water pouring down the engine-room skylights and putting out the fires. They then became unmanageable, broached to, and were swept by sea after sea until they foundered. The owners of the Hull steamers resolved to find a means of preventing these casualties, so far as human forethought could go, and they altered the bulwarks of their vessels, and boxed in the skylights, by carrying up a framework to the bridge. This has afforded great protection to the machinery department, and been the means of keeping ships afloat and under command which, in all probability, would otherwise have shared the fate of so many others. These improvements were first suggested in the columns of this journal; we, therefore, take more than ordinary interest in hearing of their general adoption.

At the end of the year 1866, 28,072 vessels, of 5,092,000 tons, employing crews numbering 250,510, stood registered as belonging to the United Kingdom; 25,248, of 4,817,595 tons were sailing vessels and 2824, of 874,415 tons, were steam vessels. There were also 899 registered vessels belonging to the Channel Islands of 87,327 tons, and employing crews of 3,555 persons; and 11,941 registered vessels belonging to the British Possessions, of 1,518,647 tons, employing crews of 99,725; bringing the total for the British Empire up to 40,912 vessels, 7,297,984 of tons, employing crews of 346,779 men and boys; 37,588 vessels, of 6,345,666 tons, being sailing vessels, and 3324, of 952,318 tons, being steam vessels. Ten years previously, in 1856, the total was only 36,012 vessels, of 5,312,436 tons, employing 267,373 men and boys; and at that date the steam vessels were only 1960, of 417,717 tons. 1306 new vessels, British-built, of 331,261 tons, were added to the register in the United Kingdom in 1866; 32 new vessels, colonial-built, of 19,798 tons, and 63 vessels, foreign-built, of 20,587 tons. 379 vessels, of 299,481 tons were struck off the register of the United Kingdom, being wrecked; 141 vessels, of 20,779 tons, were broken up; 200, of 53,596 tons, were sold to foreigners, 84 vessels, of 25,315 tons, were transferred to the colonies; and 222 vessels, of 83,323 tons, were transferred from the colonies to the United Kingdom.—*Economist*, December 28.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 3.

1 case ribbons, A. McArthur and Co.
1 case trimmings, Ferry, Brothers
1 case fancy goods, Bevans, Levi, and Co.
210 bags wheat, 105 bags potatoes, 60 bags onions, Barker and Co.
1 case millinery, A. Jamieson
3 cases citrate magnesia, 4 casks acid, Row.
7 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
1 case haberdashery, 3 cases gimps, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
225 packages boots and shoes, E. Vickery
8 cases hats and trimmings, 2 cases ribbons, H. Woolnough
336 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
19 tons sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.
3 cases fancy goods, 40 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.
4 cases machines, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.
70 drums oil, T. Edens
9 cases haberdashery, &c., Keep and Parsons
10 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
1 case haberdashery, C. J. Muller and Co.
50 cases oysters, S. Hoffhung and Co.
11 cases drapery, &c., Prince, Ogg, and Co.
5 casks hardware, F. Lassetter and Co.
3 cases sewing-machines, Stanford and Co.
10 quarter-casks wine, 10 pockets hops, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
5 casks oil, W. Webb
104 casks beer, F. Macnab and Co.
100 barrels old tom, Allan, Street, and Norton
6 cases haberdashery, 1 case drapery, F. Perks and Co.
2 cases haberdashery, Perry, Brothers
613 bags potatoes, 53 bags onions, R. J. Hardy
371 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
300 cases kerosene, Vennard and Stevens
6 cases drapery, Morey and Price
200 barrels cement, W. Cory
1 quarter-cask wine, Campbell and Co.
1 case haberdashery, A. Reading
4 cases fancy goods, G. Moss
6006 slates, M'Ilwrath and Co.
200 cases brandy, 50 cases champagne, 200 boxes candles, Wolfen and Co.
12,863 bags paper, R. T. Ford and Co.

THE MISSING VESSELS, GRATIA, GENERAL WOOL, AND BARWON.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—No positive tidings have yet been announced concerning the fate of the above vessels, except that a seaman of the Omeron has decently buried three seamen's bodies, discovered by him last week, on the beach near Crowdy Head, among which he has only been enabled to recognise one, viz., the mate of the Gratia, Mr. Samuel Bowden; and further, that two pieces of wood have been washed ashore near the same place, one piece bearing thereon the inscription "Gratia," and the other, a broken piece, "Wool."

By finding these remains it is now generally believed, and beyond all doubt, that these vessels are destroyed, as they left Sydney eighteen days ago for Newcastle, in ballast, only fifteen or sixteen hours prior to the commencement of terrific gale and heavy rain, and must have experienced the full force of the raging and unprecedented storm.

The following is a correct list of the seamen taken from the official documents in the possession of the shipping master:—

Gratia, brig, 175 tons, sailed February 7th.

Master, Charles Riley	Seaman, Peter Allen
Mate, Samuel Bowden	Ditto, Norman Jorchin
Seaman, William Thompson	Cook, Hugh M'Donald.
Ditto, Henry Williams	

General Wool, 171 tons, sailed February 14th.

Master, James Mussell	Seaman, Charles Hennock
Mate, Andrew North	Ditto, Frank Souther
Seaman, John Colirlla	Cook, Otto Nelerbirak.
Ditto, Frank Storgier	

Barwon, sailed February 14th.

Master, Hans Hanson	Seaman Peter Helgreen
Mate, John Meloyn	Cook, Robert Johnson.
Seaman, Archibald Sparkes	

It is with heartfelt regret that I now have to record that the majority of the above-mentioned seamen have left wives and families in Sydney to mourn their loss, whereby they are rendered utterly destitute and suffering the deepest distress, many wearing blanched cheeks occasioned by the lengthened anxiety and suspense endured.

Now, my object in writing is to awaken a benevolent and liberal-minded public to a real object of consideration for charity, feeling confident that by convening a public meeting much sympathy would be enlisted, which would materially assist to soothe the many widows and fatherless orphans.

Therefore I trust that my feeble appeal is not made in vain, and that the public will display a portion of that liberality they showed towards the Cawarra wreck relief fund in 1866.

One party was canvassing the city for subscriptions and many refused to contribute unless it was a general subscription.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

H. W. H. H.

P.S.—I have just been acquainted that a wreck relief fund exists, of whose existence I was ignorant, and I sincerely hope that the committee of gentlemen thereto will arouse and exert themselves to try and mitigate the attendant evils prevailing among those who are now mourning the irreparable loss of their husbands and fathers.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Mar. 3	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	East.	Light, and ditto.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 3.

	9 a.m.	Bar. Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND			
Bowen	SE. Fine		
Port Mackay	SE. Fine		
Waverley	SE. Cloudy		
Nebo	SE. Dull		
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy		
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine		
Maryborough	E. Fine		
Gayndah	Calm. Fine		
Brisbane	SE. Cloudy	30 240	NE. Fine
Toowoomba	SE. Dull		
Clermont	E. Fine		
N. S. WALES.			
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine		SE. Showery
Grafton	SE. Dull		SE. Raining
Glen Innes	SE. Fine		E. Cloudy
Armidale	E. Cloudy	26 741 61·	E. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine		Calm. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine		SE. Fine.
Singleton	E. Fine		NE. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Newcastle	E. Fine	30 326 72·	ESE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine		SE. Hot
Sydney	NW. Fine		ENE. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine		Calm. Fine
Wollongong	NE. Fine		NE. Fine
Kiama	N. Fine		NE. Fine
Bathurst	W. Fine	28 250 72·	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine		E. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine		N. Warm
Forbes	Calm. Fine		NE. Warm
Young	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	NE. Fine;		W. Very fine
Urana	N. Fine		W. Fine, warm
Deniliquin	NE., light. Fine	30 062 83·	SE. Fine, hot
Hay	NE. Fine		E. Fine, hot
Moulamein	NW. Fine		Calm. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Hot		Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine, warm
Wentworth	E., light. Fine, hot		Calm. Fine, hot
Goulburn	NE. Fine		E. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine		E. Fine
Araluen	NE. Hot		NE. Fine, very hot
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine		W. Fine
Cooma	NW. Hot		NNE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine		S. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine		SW. Fine
Kiandra	NNE. Fine	25 878 60·	NNE. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, hot	29 743 76·4	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine.
VICTORIA.			
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30 276 70·	
Queenscliff	NNE. Fine	30 33 67·	
Cape Schank	Variable. Fine, hot	29·98 68·	
Cape Otway	ESE. Misty	30 064 65·	
Portland	E. Fine	30 390 71·	
S. AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	SE., light. Fine	30 172 70·6	
Adelaide	NNE., light. Clear	30 023 93·	
M'Donnell Bay	ESE., fresh. Cldy.		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1854.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100; Cloudy sky, 0 to 10; Ozone, 0 to 10; Electricity, 0 to 90.

MARCH 2ND, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Velocity.	Electricity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·288	75·9	57	ENE.	0·0	0	0	0·00		4·5
P.M. 3	·259	78·0	58	ENE.	0·3	0	0			
„ 9	·324	71·7	72	NNE.	0·8	0	0			6·5
Mean ...	30·290	75·2	62·3		0·2	0	0·0			5·0

Evaporation for 24 hours. ... 0·268.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 79·1 | Sun—maximum ..... 124·0
Shade { Minimum ..... 67·3 | Grass—minimum ..... 58·3

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison at 9 a.m., 72·2.

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 2nd, 19·52 inches.

Annual average of the preceding nine years, 56·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MARCH 3RD, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Clouds sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Min. in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	30·382	72·3	72	NNW.	0·0	01	79·1	67·3	0·01
GRAFTON ...	26		73·0	66	SE.	1·0	8	85·0	68·0	
NEWCASTLE	109	30·225	74·2	59	E.	1·0	2	78·0	64·1	0·00
SOUTH HEAD	287	30·187	69·9	71	W.	0·1	3	86·9	62·8	
KIAMA ...	440	29·814	78·1	58	NNE.	4·0	1	83·2	67·5	
DENILIQUIN	410	29·937	85·0	32	NE.	0·0	0	105·1	69·7	

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH 4TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	5 55	6.39	First quarter on the 2nd	
MOON	3 0 p.m.	12.15 a.m.	Full Moon	9th
MERCURY ..	6 49 a.m.	6.37 p.m.	Last quarter	16th
VENUS	8.51 a.m.	8 6 p.m.	New Moon	24th
MARS	4.44 a.m.	5.49 p.m.	First quarter	31st
JUPITER	6.18 a.m.	6.46 p.m.		
SATURN	10.32 a.m.	12.32 p.m.	Moon's age, 9·4 days.	

High water at Fort Denison... a.m., 3.6; p.m., 3.50.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

THE Council met yesterday, in pursuance of the adjournment asked for last week by Mr. Docker, but there was "no business on the paper;" and on the motion of the same hon. member, the Council adjourned until 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th instant.

NEED it be said that those who have lived the best years of life in the Australian colonies are solicitous for the welfare of its sons? That their warmest desires are for their dignity, intelligence, and usefulness? It is not necessary to say that they wish them, when they pass from this colony to others, to be distinguished for all that renders men respectable and makes them welcome. When the faults and failings which are developed occasionally in the Australian are pointed out by those who call Australia their home, it is with no unfriendly hand. There are those who flatter to deceive—those who wish to make use of men by means of their vanity are profuse in adulation. We hope, however, that this country will never be characterised by a folly which has obscured the reputation and spoilt the temper of the American people. "The finest nation on earth; the bravest, the wisest, and best;" such are the qualities which are ascribed to that heterogeneous assemblage of human beings who, gathered from all nations, have found in the massive resources of a new continent the means of material prosperity. It has never been our fashion to depreciate America or Americans. We detest the low detraction which would please one country by abasing another. But it would be blindness not to recognise that as far as the Press is an index of the spirit of a people, the American nation was heretofore besotted by puerile vanity, and inflated by dangerous self-confidence. It has required the solemn lessons received, and still taught, to bring them as a nation to a juster view of their own comparative worth.

Our own nation is subject to the same illusions to a certain extent, although in an old and unrevolutionised country the sources of self-gratulation are less in natural features and historic achievements than in the private and municipal relations of life.

In this colony there is much to excite self-adulation. It is vast and grand. It has yielded to the population by which it is occupied unprecedented wealth. It has opened a new world for the enterprise of foreign nations. Its part, reserved in the political and commercial relations of mankind, is magnified to the apprehension as time rolls on. It is, therefore, quite natural that there should be a certain amount of exultation in the popular mind when looking at the future of the Australias. But it is not in this that any deterioration of the national character can be apprehended. What is really to be dreaded in Australia is that its young men should arrive at the conclusion that there is nothing in the world superior to themselves; that their little communities and operations place them upon a level with all that is past and present; and that, losing the indefinable but essential respect for the ideal, they should employ themselves only in analysing the material around them, and reducing everything to its elements and judging everything by these. To be brought up in a limited society, without any clear appreciation of what the world has been and is, must *tend* to contract the mind as well as to render it dry, harsh, and unimpressible. The German philosophers have carried the sense of the ideal and romantic perhaps much too far; but there is something really elevating in the persuasion that around things and permeating them is something superior to the substance of things themselves. In speaking of the grand achievements of art and science there is something more than the particles of matter by which they are composed. All may indeed be broken up, dissolved, analysed, reduced to dust and ashes; but this does not prevent the fact that in their perfect combination there is displayed a spiritual power—that they are the embodiment of thought—that they are the transfer from that intellectual force which has worked through generations, associating with itself all the operation of myriads of minds and bringing all into one grand and beautiful result. What thought is there not in a grand edifice contributed by millions of intellects! What in a ship of war or of commerce! What in those innumerable forms of convenience and satisfaction which result from civilisation! What in those various rules and instruments by which the mind is enabled to come directly at practical truth without the laborious operations by which those instruments have been formed and those rules have been established! All these represent the ideal—the spiritual; and the great danger is that, losing sight of the wonders of thought and mind, those trained in colonial life should come down to a cold, dull, dead appreciation by measure and value of whatever they handle and see. Even the province of religion is not exempt from the deadening effect of this narrow and cold materialism. The thoughts of God which, in old countries, among devout people, fill the mind with awe and reverence, and which cast their light and shade over mankind, are weakened, reduced—almost abolished—by the habits of colonial life. We do not mean to say that there is an intellectual rejection of them, or even that there are not glimpses of their grandeur, but there is something wanting—something which gives power and beauty to truth.

The same thing may be said of political life. The want of any lofty conception of the origin, purpose, and limits of government. To go into the House, to get a place, to make a furious speech, to intrigue for office, to deal with all the interests of society as matters of personal gratification—lowers the tone of public life. Thus, in this respect, there is perhaps more to be regretted than to be blamed. Young legislators have no very large objects to propose and no grand arena to fill. It is necessarily a dealing with details, and those often of a very small and mean character. But the want of a high standard and a sense of great responsibility; an awe of public opinion—that indefinable thing before which even the mightiest of Europe quail, which can be represented by no figures—which can be tested by no analysis—which can be brought to no clear definition, but which, notwithstanding, does exist, and operates in giving dignity to public employment as well as arresting corruption. History has indeed shewn that many who have been most conspicuous have been most mean; but still the loss of the impression in the popular mind that government is a high, great, and powerful thing has a tendency to weaken that respect for public life which has always a reactive influence on the conduct of those who feel it.

We repeat there is no condition less favourable to the development of lofty character than one in which men compare themselves with all around them, and think that they are themselves the highest and most perfect specimens of their race. They see nothing better, nothing either individually or in the aggregate, than they think themselves to be. All generous emulation is chilled and discouraged, and the rivalry is to outwit, to overreach, to crush, and sweep away whatever may

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

TUESDAY.

Six of the cylinders for the new bridge over the Macquarie have arrived. In lifting them off the drays today the strap which held the tackle to the shears broke with the strain, and a cylinder fell, and was fractured from end to end. The cylinders are six feet in diameter and length, and about forty-four hundred weight each.

GOULBURN.

TUESDAY.

THE RACES.

Maiden Plate.—Warrior, 1; Waterlily, 2. Hack Race.—Bob Rock, 1. Railway Stakes.—Ubbbs, 1; Rainsworth, 2. Galloway Stakes.—Ada, 1. Ladies' Purse.—Independent, 1; Despatch, 2.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 6 P.M.

Higgins again beat Cusack by 150 yards.

The Niagara and Hengist have cleared for London, with large cargoes of colonial produce.

Tait's horses, with the exception of Fireworks, have been shipped to the City of Adelaide.

A dinner was given to Mr. Whiteman at Emerald Hill. Mr. Fellows and Mr. O'Shanassay were present, and both spoke fully on constitutional prospects.

Mr. Walter Hill was seriously injured on Saturday whilst playing at the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre, and the symptoms have assumed a dangerous cast.

The Society for the Relief of Educated Persons has received numerous applications for loans.

Sugars are largely speculated in, 14,000 bags have changed hands at extreme rates; the Sugar Company have raised their prices £2 per ton. Flour is steady at £17 10s.; wheat, 7s. 4d.; woolpacks, 3s. 9d.; caustic soda, 35s.

ARRIVED.—Hero, from Newcastle; Bombay, R.M.S., from Sydney, at 5 p.m.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY, 4 P.M.

The South Australian Coal Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Mr. Cherry, official assignee, has commenced an action for libel against the *Satirist*.

The weather is intensely hot, the thermometer today stood at 107° in the shade; business is suspended in consequence of the heat.

The corn market is very firm; no wheat offering. Flour is inquired for, and £20 has been offered, but holders ask £25.

SAILED.—Rangatira (s.), with the English mail, at 2 p.m.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, before the City Coroner, respecting the death of an infant named Agnes Stewart, aged about ten months. From the evidence it appears that the deceased had not been strong for some time; a week or two ago she suffered from teething, but apparently recovered; in the beginning of last week she again became unwell, and the mother took her to Dr. Miller, whose directions were carried out. As the child's health did not improve towards the latter part of the week, the mother called in Dr. Bell, who also gave directions for the child's treatment. Notwithstanding his advice was followed, the child continued to get worse, and at last was seized with convulsions and died on Sunday. Dr. Bell refused to give a certificate as to the cause of death, but reported the matter to the City Coroner, and urged the necessity of an inquest being held. Dr. Bell did not attribute any neglect or want of proper care to the parents, who, on the contrary, seem to have done everything in their power for the child's restoration. After hearing the case, some of the jury complained of having been called away from their business and compelled to waste valuable time in holding an inquiry that was not at all necessary, and at the same time was distressing to the parents of the child. The Coroner explained that as it had been represented to him by a medical man that an inquest was necessary, he had no alternative but to summon a jury together. The jury, without consultation, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

ERRATUM.—In our Water Police report of the case Forbes v. Gibbons, the defendant's name should have been "Gibson."

THE PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—The monthly meeting of this club was held last evening, at the Club Rooms, M'Grath's Hotel. Several new members were elected, and the yachts Blue Bell and Challenge were added to the squadron. The following are the entries for the annual matches, to take place on Saturday next. First Class—Australian, Mr. Graham; Challenge, Mr. Andrews; Irene, Mr. M'Taggart. Second Class—Emma, Mr. Farmer; Galatea, Mr. Gray; Blue Bell, Mr. Close. Third Class—Lizzie, Mr. Brown; Royal Oak, Mr. Treed; Bronzewing, Mr. Woolnough; Dora, Mr. Strickland; Ino, Mr. Langley. The yachts are all to start together, and sail over the same course—from moorings in Lavender Bay round lightship and Sow and Pigs, round Fort Denison, Shark Island, and back to flagship.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON BALL.—A ball, given by the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, took place with great *eclat*, last night, at the Exchange-buildings. The decorations of the brilliantly illuminated hall were in such excellent taste as to render it an extremely handsome *salle de danse*. The walls were draped from ceiling to floor with bright-hued flags of various devices, and the fluted columns garlanded with evergreens, whilst festoons of flowers drooped between the capitals. Midway up each pillar was seen a shield bearing the distinguishing flag of some one of the yachts of the squadron, with the name of the craft beneath, and the shields were shaded by a group of banners. The music was by the German Band. Among the guests present were his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, the Countess of Belmore, Miss Gladstone, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Newry, the Hon. Eliott Yorke, Lieutenant A. B. Haig, Mr. O. W. Brierley, Commodore Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, the officers of H.M.S. Galatea, the captain and officers of H.M.S. Challenger, Mr. and Mrs. Slader, Lieutenant and Mrs. Airey, Captain Sidney R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Gowlland, Mr. George, R.N., the captain and officers of H.M.S. Charybdis, Captain and Mrs. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, his Honor the Chief Justice, Lady Stephen, and the Misses Stephen; Colonel Waddy, and the Officers of the Queen's Own Regiment, Mrs. and Miss Waddy, Lieutenant-Colonel Locke and Mrs. Locke, Major and Mrs. Nowlan, Captain and Mrs. Creagh, Ensign and Mrs. Stude; Captain Purcell, R.A., and Mrs. Purcell, Dr. Alston, R.A., and Mrs. Alston, Lieutenant Nind, R.A., Mr. C. Parbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, with many members of the Bar and citizens of distinction. The dancing was commenced by his Royal Highness Prince Alfred with Mrs. H. C. Dangar, the wife of the Commodore of the Squadron, and Mr. H. C. Dangar with her ladyship the Countess of Belmore. The company, which numbered about five hundred guests, began to separate at a comparatively early hour this morning.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S RECITALS.—Mr. Montgomery's readings attracted a considerable number of persons to the School of Arts last night, and it is needless to say that the entertainment which they enjoyed gave general satisfaction. The programme selected for the occasion was an excellent one, combining humour and pathos in an extremely pleasant manner, and serving admirably as the vehicle of Mr. Montgomery's special elegancies of elocution. The first item upon the programme was Othello's noble speech to the senate, which was rendered with a dignity and quietude of manner most effective. After giving a brief outline of the plot of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Mr. Montgomery presented the grand scene of that play, impersonating six or seven characters, and successfully indicating the individuality of each. Owing to the necessarily rapid transitions from the speech of one character to that of another however, some of the dramatic effect was lost. The elocutionist, however, exhibited his keen appreciation of the various phases of human nature set forth, and, in stating that Shakespeare intended Antonio to be the embodiment of a noble and generous ideal, he evidenced his careful reading of the text. The next piece chosen for recital was the beautiful "Bells," which changed and chimed and rang as usual, with ever-varying melody. Tennyson's "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," which followed, was a very powerful piece of elocution, and elicited much applause. One of Hood's poetical escapades—for however brilliant may be their wit, they are nothing more than escapades when compared with some other of that noble poet's writings—was given with much humour, and caused a good deal of merriment. A fine fragment written by Robert Bell, and descriptive of the confession and death of a remorseful fratricide, was the best delivered piece of the evening. The passion displayed was intense, and yet so perfectly natural, and obviously consequent upon the terrors of a guilty conscience, that the audience were completely carried away by the earnestness of the actor. A more powerful and thrilling declamation was never witnessed. "The Village School" and Leigh Hunt's "Vision of Abbou ben Abbem" concluded the entertainment.

In a letter to the *Warrington Guardian*, Father Hall, the Roman Catholic priest there, who saw rts that the alleged attempt to fire the gasworks was a hoax, declares, on the strength of his knowledge of the Irish in the town, that there are no Fenians among them. He adds, "Moreover, I have reason to believe—shall I say know?—that some members of the police circulate rumours about persons being Fenians who are quite as innocent as themselves, if not more so."

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Wednesday, the 11th March.

Carried.

The Council adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past 5 p.m.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Knox Ellis to be an Inspector of Distilleries (temporarily), during the absence of Mr. Horsley, on leave; Mr. C. J. Nealds to be Electric Telegraph Line Repairer at Wiseman's Ferry.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Captain Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd, Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery, has been appointed Major in that Corps.

KEMPSEY.—By proclamation, the boundaries of the town of Kempsey are defined, within which the "Act for regulating the Police in Towns," &c., shall take effect.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.—In accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Schools Act of 1866, the following gentlemen have been appointed to form the Public School Boards in connection with the Public schools established at the places specified:—Tamborora—Mr. J. H. L. Scott, P.M., Messrs. Thomas Paten, J. G. Reuchlan, James Paxton, and James Leitcher; Tucki Tucki—Messrs. James E. James, John M'Pherson, John Riordon, and James M'Mahon. The following gentlemen have also been appointed additional members of the Public School Boards in connection with the Public schools established at the places specified:—Euroka—Mr. George Ponsford: Teapot Swamp—Mr. R. Biggs.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The post-office formerly known as Kean's Swamp, now bears the designation of "Ilford."

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.—Those portions of the Church and School Lands which have recently been under lease, will be re-let for a year to the former lessees, at the rates last paid, should the lessees be willing to pay the back rent for the period between the expiry of the former lease and the 31st December last. All such lands not previously under lease, or which the late lessees do not desire to take, will be let by auction, as in the case of Crown lands. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this regulation should apply in writing to the office, particularising the lands which they wish to rent.

WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS FROM SALE.—The following portions of land have been withdrawn from sale:—Lot 1, portion 73, county of Auckland, parish of Panbula, advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant (No. 35), for sale at the police office, Panbula, on the 9th proximo; lot N, portion 117, county of Macquarie, parish of Macquarie, advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant (No. 35), for sale at the police office, Port Macquarie, on the 9th proximo.—J. BOWIE WILSON.

REVOCATION OF TEMPORARY RESERVES.—Under the 6th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the temporary reservations from sale of the following portions of land have been revoked. The reservation from sale of the proposed village at the Fish River Bridge, county of Westmoreland, parish of Thornshope. Bounded on the north from the Fish River, by the south boundary of M. Gibbons's (now J. E. Manning's) 500 acres; reserved from conditional purchase, by notification dated 23rd December, 1861. The reservation from sale of the proposed village on the Clyde River, at Burroman, parishes of Mogood and Albert, county of St. Vincent, commencing on the Clyde River, at the south-east corner of T. Walker's 1130 acres; reserved from a conditional purchase by notification dated 23rd December, 1861. The reservation from sale of the proposed village on the Clyde River, at the junction of Woodburn Creek, county of St. Vincent, commencing on the Clyde River, at a point 68 chains in a direct line above the junction of Woodburn from conditional purchase, by notification dated the 23rd December, 1861. The intention of forming villages in these localities has been abandoned.

RESERVE FROM LEASE.—The following portions of land have been withdrawn (for a public camping ground and access to water) from the Quot Quota run, of which they hitherto formed part: Murruulidgee District—No. 125, county of Hume, parish of Corowa, at the Murray River, portions 65 and 66, containing 117 acres, commencing on a lagoon at the north-east corner of T. Monahan's portion 64.

RESERVES FROM CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the following lands shall be reserved from sale:—No. 2, county of St. Vincent, parish of ——, at Murramurang Mountain, containing 45 acres, commencing on the sea, at the north-eastern corner of portion 67-1, at Murramurang Mountain, until surveyed for the preservation of water supply; Warrego District: No. 60, 160 acres, county of Gunderbooka, on the road from the Warrego Run to the Paroo, at Sweet Water Springs, at about three miles from Yarraminyang Station, on the Warrego River, commencing at a point bearing north, and distant twenty chains from the Sweet Water Spring; until surveyed for the preservation of water supply; Lachlan District—No. 372, county of Cooper, parish of Narandera, near Narandera, containing 40 acres, commencing at the north-east corner of portion 53, parish of Narandera—until surveyed for the preservation of stone quarry; Lachlan District—No. 373, Oura Run, at Dirty Swamp, parish of Oura, county of Clarendon, 106 acres, commencing on the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of portion 17 of 48 acres—until surveyed, to prevent interruption of traffic on the road from Waggs Wagga to Gundagai, to Dirty Swamp; Murrumbidgee District—No. 531, county of Townsend, parish of Nullam, at the effluence of the Edward River from the Murray River, 80 acres, portion 10, commencing at the aforesaid effluence, and bounded thence on part of the east by the Edward River—until surveyed for shipping of produce.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette* for sale at the following places and dates: Bega—Wednesday, 11th March; Bombala—Monday, 9th March; Canonba—Monday, 9th March, and Tuesday, 10th March; Cassilis—Monday, 9th March; Corowa—Monday, 9th March; Dubbo—Wednesday, 11th March; Hay—Monday, 9th March; Kiandra—Monday, 9th March; Panbula—Monday, 9th March; Port Macquarie—Monday, 9th March; West Kempsey—Monday, 9th March, Tuesday, 10th March, and Wednesday, 11th March; Windsor—Wednesday, 11th March; Wirgham—Wednesday, 11th March.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted:—Mudgee Road: Messrs. William Corderoy and William Russell—Contracts Nos. 1 and 2-68; Messrs. John Poole and R. Anderson—Contract No. 4-68; Messrs. W. Corderoy and W. Russell—Contract No. 5-68; Mr. Daniel Young—Contract No. 7-68; Mr. J. W. Hesydon—Contracts Nos. 6 and 8-68. Great Western Road—4th District: Mr. Thomas Cumming—Contract No. 1-68; Mr. Patrick O'Donnell—Contract No. 2-68; Messrs. John Eagan and John Condon—Contract No. 3-68; Mr. P. J. Glasheen—Contracts Nos. 5 and 6-68; Mr. John Kearney—Contract No. 7-68; Mr. Edward Crough—Contract No. 8-68; Mr. Joseph Morris—Contract No. 9-68. Clyde Road: Mr. John Backhouse—Contract No. 1-68; Messrs. Thomas Murphy and Patrick Barritt—Contract No. 2-68. Mr. Daniel F. Healey—Construction of boiler for Glebe Island.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BALMAIN.—Miss Aitken gave a farewell entertainment at the School of Arts, Balmain, last evening, before a fashionable though not very numerous audience. The chair was taken by the Mayor of the borough, Mr. H. Perdrian. Miss Aitken gave a very choice selection of readings and recitations, and was loudly applauded by the audience after each piece. Miss Reiloff sang two songs very sweetly—"The beating of my own heart," and "Kathleen's farewell;" and Mr. Andrew Fairfax sang "The land of gold," and "The star that lights the sailor home," in a manner especially worthy of notice. Mr. T. H. Hellyer (amateur) sang very creditably "Madoline," and "I think of thee;" whilst Mr. E. H. Cobley's performances on the harp were much and deservedly admired. Two glees were sung by members of the St. Mary's Literary Institute in a manner that appeared to give great satisfaction. The programme closed with a duet by Messrs. Fairfax and Hellyer.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN THE BUSH.—The *Armidale Express* reports that an unfortunate man had been found dead in the bush, upon Reedy Creek station, and that his horse, which was fastened by a dog-chain to a sapling, was likewise dead beside him—probably by starvation.

SHEEP STEALING BY THE FLOCK.—A case of wholesale sheepstealing is reported in the *South Australian Register*. Henry James Gipson and Thomas Drew were charged, on the information of Richard Dempsey, of the Detective Office in Adelaide, for that they did on or about the 11th day of February instant, at Ryelands, forcibly steal, take, and drive away 1318 sheep, of the value of £161 6s., the goods and chattels of William Milne and another, of Adelaide aforesaid. The prisoners, who answered to the respective names of Gipson and Marshall, severally pleaded not guilty. It appears that a telegram was sent by one Gipson, at Gawler, to Messrs. Dean and Laughton, cattle salesmen, desiring them to sell sheep then on their way to Adelaide. In due time the sale was arranged and the sheep arrived. Whilst the sale was proceeding, Mr. E. M. Bagot, who was in the yards, was struck with the look of the sheep and the appearance of the men in charge, and, having suspicion that all was not right, communicated with Mr. Dempsey, the chief of the detective staff. Mr. Bagot, who had mentioned his surmises to one or two, felt convinced that Mr. Gabriel Bennett, from his experience, could tell where the flock came from, and on examination by that gentleman the sheep were pronounced to be from Ryelands. Immediately Mr. Bagot telegraphed to Mr. Brown, the manager, who then left for Adelaide, and the detectives took prompt action to stop payment of the proceeds of the sale, which had then taken place, and to arrest Gipson and Marshall. Mr. Brown considers the highest praise is due to all who acted so energetically, seeing that but for their services the flock would have been lost to the estate.

THUNDERBOLT'S HORSES.—The Bundarra correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes:—Since my last, two horses, supposed to be Thunderbolt's, have been brought into the pound from Abingdon run. One is a handsome bay horse; the other is a chesnut, white face and three legs white. The chesnut's white face has been lately blackened.

DEATH OF SIR DOMINICK DALY.

(From the South Australian Register, February 20.)

IT had been known for months that his Excellency was far from being in robust health, and that of late he had rather grown weaker than stronger; but the public were in no way prepared for the report which found publicity about 11 o'clock on Wednesday, that it was feared his end was approaching, and that his family had been summoned. That report spread with wonderful rapidity through Adelaide, and somewhat modified the shock which the tidings of his death, communicated some two or three hours later, produced. There was no delay in manifestings the outward symbols of sorrow and regret, which we feel assured was thoroughly sincere. The unwonted sight of the flag half-mast high at Government gate attracted all eyes, and every face reflected the sad intelligence thus officially given. After a short interval the muffled tones of the bells in the Albert Tower, the general closing or part closing of shutters in all the streets, and the elevation of flags to half-mast position gave fitting evidence of the mournful event. We are able to supply the following particulars relating to the last few weeks of Sir Dominick Daly's useful life. It appears that three weeks ago his Excellency went for change of air to Glenelg, taking up his residence at Government Cottage. While there he had occasion to preside over two meetings of the Executive Council, and in other respects he continued to discharge the necessary duties appertaining to his high office. On Saturday last, feeling that his stay was not producing any beneficial results, he returned to Adelaide; but through all his weakness he still retained his good spirits. He was never actually laid by as an invalid, although for some days he had been conscious of failing strength, and on Monday had a camp-bed made up in the library for his convenience. In the course of Tuesday he saw several friends, and conversed with them cheerfully on various topics. Among these was the Rev. J. Smyth, V.G., who had administered to his Excellency, a few days before, at Glenelg, the sacrament of extreme unction, observed in all cases of severe illness, and who, in conjunction with other clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, had paid daily visits to him for some time past. Mr. Smyth remained with him for nearly an hour, and was struck with his lively manner and disposition to engage in conversation. In the evening, Sir Dominick dined as usual with his family, and spoke as if he felt better than he had been. On Wednesday morning he rose soon after 8 o'clock, and left his room for a few minutes. On his return he complained of faintness, and lay down on the bed. Before long he was seized with a fit of vomiting, which resulted in syncope. From this state he never rallied, and, although conscious to the last, he never spoke. Between 10 and 11 o'clock his family were hastily summoned to his bedside, and with Drs. Gosse and Whittell, his medical attendants, who had no hesitation in declaring the attack to be fatal, remained near him till the last. The Rev. Father Smyth was also in attendance during the greater part of the morning. His death took place at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, and was peculiarly calm and peaceful. He had not suffered from any organic disease, but from a complaint known among the faculty as anemia—or the absence of red blood in the system. It was this which had led to the extraordinary lack of colour and physical vigour noticeable in his Excellency for months past, and it was this which induced his tranquil death. He, in fact, appeared quietly to sleep away his existence. He had literally died in harness, too, for he had on the Tuesday attended in some small degree to public business, and had received a summons to attend an Executive Council meeting at Government House at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, where he was to have occupied his accustomed place. In the death of Sir Dominick Daly we have to mourn the abrupt conclusion of a laborious, straightforward, and useful life. In his removal from among us we have to mourn the loss of our kindliest, most impartial, and perhaps most popular Governor. Six years ago he came to us a stranger, and we received him not without prejudices and misgivings. To-day we can all of us say in our hearts that we wish he had been spared many years longer among us. In his quiet modest fashion he had lived through much, learned much, and done a great deal more than the world gave him credit for. His career was singularly free from tinsel and dramatic effect; but all who study his biography will find in it the genuine solid ore of human worth. Remembering, as we ought, the peculiar difficulties of his position, we cannot be too grateful for the peace and prosperity which have attended his rule. He was to us a peacemaker indeed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles and Harness.

BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11 o'clock, Sheep; at the Annandale Yards, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods, Furniture, &c.; at the Government Gate, Macquarie-street, at 2 o'clock, Timber.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Candles, Groceries, Ale &c.

R. PEEK AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, &c.

S. JAY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Clothing, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—At the Ship Inn, corner of York and Market streets, at 11 o'clock, Goodwill, License, Fixtures, stock of Wines, Spirits, Ale, and Household Furniture.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianos, and Sundries.

C. TRAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wineys, Hats, &c.; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Shops, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—On the Baltic Wharf, at 3 o'clock, cargo of Cut Cedar, Skiff, and Dingy.

RAYNES, TREVEY, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Block of Land, Pitt-street, near King-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Edwards, and Freehold Land adjoining; Allotment of Land, Botany-street, Botany Road; Allotment with Building thereon, close to Buck's Inn, Crown-street, Surry Hills; Orchard and Homestead, Lane Cove Road.

B. THOMSON.—At half-past 11 o'clock Fat Sheep.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, JANUARY, 1868.

A POST Jackson fish (Julis). Presented by Mr Edward Dunn.
Four Lizards (Gramatophora). By Mr. Samuel Pierce.
Samples of silk. By Miss M. H. Moore.
2 stone implements from the Parroo. By Mr. V. Dowling.
A parakeet (Platycercus eximius). By Mr Sallet.
A phasma. By Mr. R. Cooper.
A fish (Cyprinus auratius) and a nudibranchiate mollusk. By Mr. L. Hordern.
A lizard (Phyllurus). By Mr. A. W. Scott, M.A.
An apteryx (Apteryx Australis). By Dr. George Bennett, F.Z.S.
A sea feather (Pennatula). By Mr. G. Brazier.
A phasma. By Mr. D. D. Rutledge.
Specimens of silver and copper ore, from the Burnett District. By Mr. G. Walker.
An insect (Phasma). By Mr. John Burrows.
A deer. By Captain Cadell.
A small fish (Carraux). By Mr. William Love.
A parrot (Polytacus). By Mr. T. H. Lewis.
40 eggs of Australian birds. By Mr. J. C. Ryrie.
Specimen of alum. By Mr. B. Poole.
A crab (Pagurus). By Mr. J. W. Blair.
A snake (Diemenia superciliosa). By Mr T. E. L. Newman.
A black snake (Pseudechis porphyriacus). By Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.
Piece of mineral. By Mr. R. C. Kirkwood.
A hawk (Heracidea berigora). By Mr. F. Blaxland.
Egyptian goose, and white breasted eagle. From the Botanical Gardens.
Specimens of granite. By Mr. T. S. Seller.
A diamond snake (Morelia spilotes). By Mr. Henry Williams.
A white phalanger (Phalangista vulpina). By Mr. J. Row.
A hawk (Elanus axillaris). By Mr. A. West.
A scorpion, and a small snake (Diemenia superciliosa). By W. E. Bonus.
A collection of reptiles, insects, and fishes, from New Ireland. By Dr. J. C. Cox.

CALIFORNIA.

OUR dates from San Francisco are to the 9th ultimo.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has employed Chinese crews for the steamers which run to China and Japan. At the time the Great Republic took her departure this arrangement had gone into effect, and the white men who had been dismissed from the employ of the company made such demonstrations of their intention to commit violence, that it was thought prudent to have a large detail of police officers stationed at the wharf to prevent trouble. The Chinamen are boarded and lodged on shore near the company's works. A crowd, composed mostly of Irishmen, collected in the vicinity, expressing their determination that the Chinamen should work no more for the company. They became noisy and violent, and finally attacked the Chinamen, several of whom were knocked down and otherwise abused. Information of these riotous proceedings was conveyed to Chief Crowley, and officers were sent to suppress them. They succeeded without great difficulty, but owing to the continued threats of the rioters, a body of police are still stationed at the place.

The *Bulletin* of 9th January published the annual review of the trade and commerce of San Francisco for the year 1867. It shows that the valuation of foreign imports was, in round numbers, fifteen millions of dollars, on which duties were paid, amounting to seven millions six hundred thousand dollars. The imports by the way of the Isthmus of Panama amounted to thirty-six million dollars, mostly at a currency valuation, and there were two hundred and twelve thousand five hundred tons of goods received by the way of Cape Horn. The export records show a total treasure and merchandise shipment of sixty-three million dollars, valuation, divided as follows:—Treasure, forty and a half millions; merchandise, twenty-two and a half millions. There were nearly seventeen millions worth of exports of about fifty articles of California production, including twelve and a half millions worth of wheat and flour dispatched in two hundred and twenty-three vessels, the grain including one hundred and sixty-one full cargoes of wheat for Europe. The total value of the grain crop exceeded the gold product. The wool clip for the year amounts to nine and a half millions of pounds. The treasure shipments, including amounts received from outside places of the State, were the smallest since 1850.

The duty recently imposed by Juarez, of two to four cents per pound on all flour imported into Mexico, is causing some excitement in California. The *Times* commenting on the subject seems to think that while the extra duty will prove injurious to producers it will be of no benefit whatever to Mexico, and says:—"The production of Mexican flour is thus stimulated, but at what expense? A certain portion of Mexican labour has been diverted from more profitable industries—mining, the cultivation of sugar and of cochineal, the cutting of dyewoods, the gathering of salt, &c.,—to one which is less profitable; and the loss which these labourers suffer is made up to them by an enormous tax upon the whole body of flour consumers, and indirectly upon every labourer in the nation, whether a flour consumer or not. The Government gains a trifling revenue, but nothing in proportion to the loss which it has inflicted upon the country by diverting industry from its natural channels. Thus the 'protective' duty imposed by President Juarez will actually decrease Mexican production instead of 'favouring' it, as he expects, and will make his country poorer instead of richer."

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the laws exempting the property of widows, charitable institutions, churches, and other descriptions of property from taxation, are unconstitutional. The decision adds about one hundred millions to the taxable property of the state, and will increase the revenue 2,000,000 dollars per year.

Charles Walcott Brooks has been regularly appointed Consul-General for the Empire of Japan in San Francisco. He received this commission by the steamer China. This is said to be the first appointment of the kind ever made. The Government of Japan confers extensive powers upon its agent in a letter of instructions which accompanies his commission. The document was issued by a Council of State, composed of seven princes of the Empire, who constitute the governing power in Japan since the abdication of the Tycoon.

The American ship Ellen Foster, from Callao, was wrecked in Net Bay, Puget Sound, on the 22nd of December. The crew was saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The brig W. D. Rice was wrecked near Point Vincent, a few miles from San Pedro, December 25. The crew was saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

A flood on the San Joaquin River swept away the entire business portion of the lower part of the town.

CHILI.

WE are in receipt of papers from Valparaiso up to the 16th of November last, and from the *Mercurio del Vapor* we extract the following items of intelligence:—

The debates in the Chilian Congress on the foreign policy of the Government of that State were still continued, and appear to have been conducted with considerable acrimony by the opponents of the Government. The Opposition were angrily impeaching the conduct of the Administration. The Government did not choose to offer any fresh explanations, and refuse to make any material modifications of their policy, leaving to the opposition members the responsibility of insisting upon war with Spain if they conceive it to be indispensible. The country seems to be much divided upon the question. Senor Vicuna Mackenna, one of the legislators, had made a remarkable speech, but, on the whole, the debates were neither interesting nor significant.

The *Mercurio* (its fortnightly summary) says:—"The events taking place in Peru have arrived in time to complicate the situation in the most deplorable manner. When two nations unite their destinies in an affair of such magnitude as the one pursued by Chile and Peru, it is impossible that the convulsions of the one should not affect the other. This influence falls at present in the scale of peace. People ask whether Spain will not take advantage of this opportunity to recommence hostilities and indemnify herself for past insuccess.

"However, we are not of that opinion. Notwithstanding the movement of the Spanish squadron which was announced—it was expected at Montevideo on the 20th or 25th of October, the Government and Press of Spain display an ardent desire for peace. But the Spanish Government is waiting to pluck the fruit when quite ripe."

Referring to an angry debate which had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, the *Mercurio* makes the following remarks:—"The Minister of the Interior, on that occasion observed that the Administration could not consistently hold out political office to any other than men who inspired it with confidence, but that far from considering the opposition made to it as a crime, it had the highest respect for the liberty of the Press, and for the tribune.—We do not think there has been a Government in Chile against which the same charge has not been made. However short a time the same men may remain in power, they behold themselves inevitably impelled to the same proclivities by the vices characteristic of our imperfect republican system."

The reputed wealth of the Mejillones Islands in guano was attracting great attention from the Chilian Government and the Press. Senor Ignacio Domeyko, the Rector of the University, had examined samples sent to Valparaiso, and had declared that the Mejillones are far richer than the Chinchas in phosphate, their proportion being at times more than from 76 to 78 per cent. The guano of the Mejillones contains, he says, less moisture than the other, but the proportion of nitrogen varies between 2 and 8 per thousand.

Captain Simpson, of the British barque Coronella, had sent the following communication to the office of the *Mercurio*, which we reproduce for the interest which it may possess for the scientific readers. Unfortunately the date is not given. "We had a great many calms and contrary winds, but particularly a strong wind accompanied by seven shocks of earthquakes at about one hundred miles to the south-west of the island of Juan Fernandez. For two hours after these shocks we sailed through water as white as milk. We tried the depth of the water, but could not find bottom at 100 feet below the surface. We saw a great number of dead fish, and a vast number of birds on all sides. I believe that had we been 10 miles nearer land, the shock would have been much more violent, and would have occasioned some damage to the vessel.

The war in Paraguay continues. Letters dated the 19th of October reached Buenos Ayres, stating that the cholera had abated at Tuyuti, Itapiri, and Tuyu Cue. It was still raging amongst the troops of General Lopez.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A JUDGE IN AMERICA.

(From the Mobile Evening Telegram, December 29.)

THE greatest excitement was caused in the streets shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, by the attempted murder of Judge Busteed by Colonel Martin, United States district attorney. The occurrence took place between the Battle House and the Custom House, on Royal-street, and the most determined efforts were made by the district attorney to murder the Judge. He fired three shots at him before he was interrupted, one taking effect below the chest and another in the right leg. The third shot missed its object.

Judge Busteed left the Battle-House to proceed to his office in the Custom House, and had nearly reached the sidewalk in front of the latter place, when, without warning, Martin commenced shooting at him. Martin had been standing on the south-west corner of Royal and St. Francis streets, and seeing the Judge cross the streets walked rapidly towards Busteed. He fired his first shot before the Judge saw him. The first shot was the one that lodged in the breast, and the force of the ball knocked the Judge down. He fell in the gutter, and his assailant fired the other two shots at him, one of which failed in hitting him, and the other entered the right leg below the knee and passed up through the leg above the knee.

At the moment when Martin was cocking his pistol preparatory to taking a fourth shot, Mr. W. W. D. Turner, United States Commissioner rushed up and seized him by the throat. Martin had not spoken a word, but recognising Turner, he attempted to shoot him, but failed, owing to the interference of another gentleman whose name we have not discovered, and who wrenched his pistol from his hand. The attempted murderer was turned over to the hands of officers Scott and Bressingham, and by them taken to the guardhouse, where he is now in confinement.

The Judge behaved with the utmost coolness, and only remarked, after being helped to his feet by Colonel Harry Maury, that he had been shot. With the assistance of Colonel Maury he was led to the old office of Dr. Nott, where his wounds were examined by Dr. Gilmore. He was then removed to a carriage by several friends, and taken to his room in the Battle House. The most distinguished surgeons and physicians in the town were summoned, and it is to be hoped that his wounds, although serious, will not prove mortal.

In addition to the large number of cabdrivers, everybody in town almost seemed to be upon the ground. The crowd was so dense as to have impeded travel. The general impression among all who witnessed the scene was that it was a most cowardly attempt to murder, and that Judge Busteed was attacked without warning, and was not allowed the smallest chance for his life. If Martin had not been carried without delay to the guard-house it is probable that he would have been lynched.

The prisoner is understood to have had very bitter feelings towards Judge Busteed for some time back. Yesterday the prisoner approached the Judge in the Custom House, and, in an excited tone, said:—"Judge Busteed, I wish to see you." The Judge replied, "I am here, and can see you now." Martin said, "No, sir; Judge Busteed, I wish to see you on the street;" to which the Judge replied, "I do my business in my office, and not on the street." Martin said, "Sir, I shall see you on the street."

Judge Busteed is a man of great personal courage, and gave himself no alarm about this threat, proceeding in his usual calm way with his affairs, and taking no precautions for protection or defence.

It seems that the prisoner was in wait for him this morning at the front of the Custom House, and commenced the shooting as the Judge reached the sidewalk on his way to his court. The weapon used is now in the hands of the police. It is a Colt's revolver, and carries a heavy ball.

Judge Busteed does not appear to have been armed at the time of the assault upon him, and was unable to make any defence. When taken into custody Mr. Martin is reported to have said that the difficulty between him and Mr. Busteed is one of long standing, and that he had notified the Judge to arm himself and be prepared to meet him. If the Judge was not armed Mr. Martin says that it was his own fault.

Messrs. Smith and Herndon are counsel for the accused, and, acting upon their advice, Mr. Martin declines conversing on the subject of the shooting.

(From the Montgomery [Ala.] Mail, December 29.)

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE JUDGE BUSTEED.

If, as is plainly intimated by the Mobile Press, the radical District Attorney-Martin was instigated to assassinate Judge Busteed for reasons not now apparent, it becomes the duty of the new military commander to investigate the facts of the case and discover whether the Judge has been made the victim of a conspiracy of which Martin was simply the weak and wicked instrument. The political bias of Judge Busteed since the development of recent events, has not been a matter of doubt. He has shown himself honestly and firmly opposed to the schemes of Swayne, Horton, and Co., to establish a negro government in Alabama, in defiance of constitutional law. He dared to do his duty and incur the enmity of the secret leagues of Mobile by punishing the military mayor, appointed by Pope, for violation of the civil rights law. The radical element of the State had determined to crush him if possible. And they found that it would be expedient to crush him quickly. His court was in session at Mobile. A test case for appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was being prepared for trial before him. That test case would have brought in question the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and prevented the accomplishment of the designs of the Swayne-Horton party. No other certain test case could be prepared in time for the present term

THE "SICK MAN."

ANOTHER tea-table despatch is published from St. Petersburg. It is very pretty. It is very eloquent; but the statements made in it are not quite accurate. Prince Gortchakoff is desirous that Europe should believe the course followed by the Russian Cabinet towards Turkey has been disinterested. We are instructed that so far back as 1860 he called the attention of the Porte and the great Powers to a situation, which, in his opinion, became more serious daily. After some sonorous words the Prince proceeds to acquaint us that there have been successive outbreaks in Syria, the Lebanon, Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovine, Montenegro, and Candia. Truly this is an imposing list of places, but it is nothing more; for his Excellency unaccountably neglects to mention that these troubles were not owing to Turkish misrule, but to Russian interference. Doubtless it may be a very improving and intellectual pastime to talk about the Crusades without much knowledge of them after sea; but Turkey has some show of reason when she declines to be guided by strangers who have no real knowledge of her concerns. There cannot be any possible objection to the prince considering himself a prophet, and praising himself through three-quarters of a column of a morning paper. It is Christmas time, and every man may congratulate himself, or indulge in the thoughts most agreeable to him. Prince Gortchakoff is, moreover, quite bothered enough at home by lottery loans, thieving post-offices, and other domestic troubles, to render a little recreation of this kind very excusable; and if his Excellency would be so obliging as to publish his lucubrations henceforth in the Government paper at Pskof, Ghotsk, or Taketsk, there would not be any harm in them. There would be exciting reading of a winter's evening among a sympathetic circle not sufficiently instructed to detect any latent falsey in them; and the prince might retire for the night satisfied that he was a great practical statesman. By these means every one would be contented; but when all Europe is publicly invited to admire such compositions, the question assumes a different aspect, and the prince can scarcely feel surprised if foreign critics, who have not the dread of Tchinoeniks upon them, should take the trouble of examining his statements from their point of view before according to them the unqualified admiration he is entitled to expect from his private circle of friends.

In the eyes of Europe, Turkey just now has very much the best of the dispute in the interminable quarrel between her and Russia. England looks on, also, a spectator not to be deceived by fine language, and every day more suspicious, better informed, and more dissatisfied. We know that the Porte, very far from going backward in material prosperity, has progressed in a very notable manner. Thirty years ago innumerable abuses existed, and the annual revenue of the empire scarcely exceeded five millions sterling. Most of those abuses are now abolished, and the revenue is fifteen millions. This year, moreover, it is larger than ever, and the dividends on her national debt are punctually paid, though the Cretan war has cost three millions. Turkey proper is perfectly tranquil. There is no bad news from Asia Minor, or Armenia, or Koordistan. There would, indeed, be no bad news from any quarter but for the criminal meddling of foreign Powers. It is ridiculously untrue to state that the Christian or anyone else is oppressed in modern Turkey. In no other country is life so free, so easy, and so little taxed. It may be very romantic and sensational to pretend otherwise; but it is totally and positively false.

The conduct of the foreign Powers, however, is enough to create a perpetual disturbance in any country. If England were to send money and active agents to stir up the Baltic provinces or the Caucasus it would be just the same in Russia. But this is not all. The Duke de Valmy, a French diplomatist of remarkable intelligence, and far too highly placed in life to be influenced by any other motive than a desire to make known the valuable experience which he has acquired, has just published a pamphlet which has had a great influence upon opinion in France. The duke was attached to the French Embassy at Constantinople during the period of the destruction of the Janissaries and the battle of Navarino. His grace subsequently formed part of the French Legation in Greece during the expedition to the Morea; and he brings a ripe cultivated mind, as well as experience, to bear upon the question. He points out to us with great force the concessions made by the Porte to Western Europe, and the avowed homage paid by Islamism to Christianity. He recalls a famous saying of Lord Chatham, that "he would not consent to argue with any one who would not understand that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is indispensable to the equilibrium of Europe." The duke reminds us that during thirty years Greece has done nothing to justify the succour she has received from Europe; and if we have ceased to expect gratitude from her, it is due to ourselves not so absolutely to condone her conduct as to deceive ourselves. Finally, we are favoured with an extract from a memorandum, dated April 8, 1830, in which it is stipulated that no prince of any of the reigning families whose representatives signed the treaty of 1827 shall sit on the throne of Greece. Yet this salutary provision has been set aside. It is in vain that Turkey has granted freedom of worship, equality before the law, thrown open her civil and military services, reformed her finances, and extended the Vilayet through all the empire, while she is tormented and worried in this way. Moreover, the real King of Greece is now a Russian princess, daughter of the most energetic and enterprising of the Czar's brothers; and it will excite no surprise when we add that her first act has been to send three ships to aid the Cretan insurgents.

Nor are we ourselves by any means free from blame, although our Foreign Office worries Turkey after a different fashion. While Russia is a vaunting enemy, always thundering out menaces which she pays others to accomplish, we are fussy and officious friends. It is painful to see the utter weariness of a Turkish statesman's look when he is called upon to listen to some new ambassador who represents a small foreign coterie, and who is usually opinionated and self-sufficient in exact proportion to his ignorance. Our permanent clerks have sent out no less than 100 judges, who administer the laws of Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and every other province of the empire, without any knowledge of them whatever. There are four of them hard at it now in Crete. Two paid, two unpaid, two Englishmen, and two [illegible] Greeks! There is no doubt about it. Their names are Bom Colocherno, and the Foreign Office clerks are not ashamed to publish them. Finally, to the astonishment of friendly diplomatists, and to the consternation of Turkish bondholders, we have appointed as our ambassador at the Porte Mr. Elliot, a perfect stranger in the East, although twenty-two years ago Lord Palmerston began to train expressly for his post so able, so distinguished, so eminently fit a man as Viscount Strangford.—*Morning Post.*

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE BY A BLIND MAN.—At Bristol a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to a beerhouse, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Ferrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going upstairs Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Farrant although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window only two feet square, and thrown into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebra of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man died almost instantly. The blind man was at once apprehended, and is in custody on the charge of murder.

The ladies of New York, having become convinced of the deleterious effects of the popular hair dyes, have determined to wear their hair grey, and the dealers are now demanding twice as much for grey hair as for hair of any other colour.

Department of Public Works.
Sydney, 1st February, 1868.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Purchase of old Barlow Rails Repairing Woodwork, Circular Quay Erection of Court-house, Clarence Town Messengers' Quarters, Port Phillip	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th March.
Erection of Railway Station, Petersham Purchase of Lease of Gundagai Bridge Toll-bar	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th March.

JAMES BYRNES.

Marine Board, Port Adelaide,
South Australia, 4th February, 1868.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, until 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 11th of May, 1868, from persons willing to contract for carrying out the deepening operations at the Inner Bar, at the approach to Port Port Adelaide, South Australia.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Superintendent of Pilots, Circular Quay.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

GEORGE E. DE MOLE, Secretary.

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1868.

By virtue of powers received from the HOLY SEE, we grant the following dispensations—the law of the Lenten Fast remaining in full vigour:—

On Sunday there is neither fast nor abstinence.

There is leave for flesh meat at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, except the fast or Holy Thursday.

The use of eggs, cheese, butter, and milk is allowed at the principal meal, and milk at the collation also, on all days during Lent (except Ash Wednesday, and Wednesday and Friday in Holy Week).

Fish and flesh meat cannot be used at the same meal during this holy season—Sundays included.

Those who have legitimate cause for dispensation from the Lenten Fast may apply to the pastors of their respective districts, who are hereby empowered to grant such dispensation.

The paschal duty of approaching the HOLY COMMUNION worthily must be complied with within the period between the first Sunday of Lent and Trinity Sunday, both included.

The clergy will be pleased to again remind the faithful of the important duty of procuring a good Catholic education for their children; and that parents who, having Catholic education at hand, send their children to Protestant or Public Schools cannot be admitted to the Sacraments, and that we will not confer the Sacrament of Confirmation on their children whilst they frequent such schools.

Lent being a time of penance, prayer, and alms deeds, we earnestly exhort our faithful children—

1st. To comply faithfully with the above mitigated fast. Such as are exempt from the law, either on account of age, delicate health, occupation, or because they are so circumstanced that fasting would be injurious to them, should make compensation by liberal donations to the new Convent in course of erection, or to the support of our Orphanage.

2nd. To be present at the ADORABLE SACRIFICE of the MASS every day, if they have the opportunity, and to pray frequently during the day, especially morning and evening; for this purpose heads of families should assemble their whole household for prayer and spiritual instruction. We strongly recommend, during this Holy Season, the practice which is so general in Ireland, of saying the Rosary and Litany of the Blessed Virgin every night.

3rd. To contribute generously and cheerfully to the new Convent buildings—"For God loveth a cheerful giver," St. Paul: 2 Cor., ix., 9.

† MATTHEW, Bishop of Bathurst.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, of Rowatia, North Shore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of March instant, application will be made on behalf of the above-named insolvent, to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, for an order or rule releasing the said estate from sequestration.

Dated this third day of March, A.D. 1868.

JOSEPH LEARY, Attorney for the Insolvent.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN SKINNER, Sydney.—All ACCOUNTS remaining due to the above estate, must be remitted to Mr. E. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 26th instant, or they will be placed in the hands of our solicitor for recovery.

WM. HENDERSON, SAML. THOMPSON, } Trustees.

Sydney, 3rd March.

IN INSOLVENCY.—Accounts Current and Plans of Distribution in the undermentioned Estates are filed in the Registrar's Office, at the Insolvent Court, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed by the Court on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

In the estate of THOMAS RICE, a dividend of 20s in the £ on preferent proof.

In the estate of GEORGE WILSON and CO., a dividend of 4s in the £ on concurrent and 20s in the £ on preferent proofs.

In the estate of JOHN KLINE, a dividend of 2s 1d in the £ on concurrent proofs.

In the estate of PATRICK PURTELL, a dividend of 2s 2 29-32d in the £ on concurrent proofs.

In the estate of JAMES WISE, an account current.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned estates, showing dividends as specified, now lie for inspection of all persons interested, at the Insolvency Office, King-street, Sydney, and will be confirmed as lodged, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March next, if not previously objected to.

Dated this 2nd day of March, A.D. 1868.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee,
171, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHN ROBIN, of Minmi, near Newcastle, Storekeeper, 10s. 1-20d. per £ concurrent debts; 20s. per £ preferent debts.

JOHN WILLIAM SAMMONS, of Murrurundi, Saddler, 1s. 2½d. per £ concurrent debts; 20s. per £ preferent debts.

NOTICE.—POST OFFICE HOTEL.—Several of my friends having asked me to re-establish my first-class ORDINARY, carried on so successfully years ago, I have resolved to commence on WEDNESDAY, March 4th. There will be on table every day two kinds of pure soups, poultry of every description, joints, and side-dishes, vegetables of all kinds; pies, tarts, and puddings, with a foaming tankard of Marrian's ale included, for 2s.

JOHN JACOBS.

P.S. Being the opening day, a few baskets of champagne will be open gratis.

Melbourne Style—Sodawater and dash for sixpence.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, have established a Steam Saw Mill at Burrard Inlet, capable of cutting one hundred thousand feet of Lumber per day.

Burrard Inlet is a safe and commodious harbour, easy of access, situated on the Gulf of Georgia, sixty miles from Victoria, Vancouver Island, and nine miles from New Westminster, the Capital of British Columbia.

Vessels of the largest size can load afloat at all times of tide at the Company's Wharf.

The Douglas Pine of British Columbia (being sheltered from the North-[illegible] west gales of the Pacific by Vancouver Island) is superior in quality to any Lumber of the kind on the coast; it is very durable, can be obtained of great lengths, clear of knots, and is much approved of for Ship-building, as well as for general purposes. Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock, and British Columbia White Pine can also be supplied.

The forests of this country being yet untouched, we have an abundant supply of choice Timber for many years' consumption.

The Trees of Burrard Inlet being of great height, straight and clear of knots or other defects, make the best Masts that the world can produce, and are now in general use at all the Government Dock Yards of Europe.

Cargoes of Lumber, rough and planed, Spars and Piles, can be supplied at low prices on short notice.

EDWARD STAMP, General Manager.

Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, October, 1867.

Any other information required will be given, and orders received by

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM. BARK, AND SAW MILLS,
Wentworth Wharf, Druitt-street,
Coal and Fuel Depot.

D. WILSON begs to inform his friends and the public that having erected at great expense new steam engine and appliances, he is enabled to supply ground bark of very superior quality to tanners, and trusts to deserve the patronage heretofore bestowed on him by serving his customers with coal and fuel at most reasonable rates, and with the utmost punctuality.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers Valuators, and Commission Agents.

Auction sales of household furniture, pianofortes, oil paintings, libraries, stock-in-trade, house, land, and every kind of property, conducted with the utmost attention to the interest of the vendors.

A register kept of property for private sale, which will be advertised weekly.

☞ TO PARTIES LEAVING SYDNEY.—Messrs. CHANDLER and CO. are prepared either to purchase for cash or advance the estimated value of property entrusted to them for sale, leaving the vendors in possession until their departure.

Valuations carefully made.

Cash advanced on all kinds of property, and bills discounted.

Offices—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

MILLER and RICHARD, Type Founders to her Majesty, of Edinburgh and London, beg to intimate that

Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, of Sydney,

has no further connection with them, their Agency and Stock having been transferred to

Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, of Sydney,

who alone are authorised to receive moneys or orders on their account.

Edinburgh, December, 1867.

BRAZILIAN Pebble SPECTACLES, 10s 6d; M'Donnell's model Barometer, 25s; Thermometer, 2s 6d; Magnesium Wire, 6d per yard; compound Microscope, 10s 6d. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BUTTER, Bacon, Cheese, Maize, and every kind of colonial produce. G. Coulter, 125, Sussex-street.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

All are ready to admit that Intemperance is a fruitful source of misery, disease, and crime.

The respected Secretary of the Randwick Asylum, the Rev. A. H. Stephen, states that out of its 700 children, 600 are in the institution "directly as the result of intemperance."

Captain Scott, P. M., thus writes:—"The most melancholy and deplorable cases which are daily heard in the Central Police Court have nearly all of them their origin in spirit drinking. Crimes of every hue, desertion of wives and children, servants robbing masters, embezzlements, brutal assaults on women, and many other enormities."

The testimony of Judges and persons holding official positions in criminal establishments is to the same effect.

Such being the fruits of intemperance, surely some vigorous effort should be made to suppress it.

The New South Wales Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance has for one of its leading objects the enactment of a law enabling the inhabitants, by a two-thirds majority, to prevent the retail sale of intoxicating drinks in any municipality or district. In order to the accomplishment of this it will be necessary to waken attention and interest throughout the colony, by means of public meetings and lectures, and the circulation of appropriate literature. Opposition must also be expected from those who have a vested interest in the liquor traffic. Funds are necessary to carry on the work which the Association has begun. Without means meetings cannot be held, nor speakers and lecturers sent through the length and breadth of the land. The Council of the Association earnestly and confidently appeal to all friends of humanity for the necessary support.

Mr. THOMAS SHORT, Newtown, has been appointed Collector. Contributions will be thankfully received by him; or by either of the undersigned,

SAMUEL C. KENT, President.
A. M. a'BECKETT, Treasurer.
SAMUEL GOOLD, Secretary.

4, Rialto-terrace, Darlinghurst, February 11, 1868.

THOMAS LANG and CO., Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Ballarat, Victoria, intimate that, for the more convenient management of their increasing trade with the Australian colonies and New Zealand, they have opened a Shop at No. 52, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. T. L. and Co. grow Hyacinths and other bulbs very largely, and orders for these should be sent prior to 1st of April.

Catalogues can be had on application. Lilium auratum, from Japan, flowering bulbs, 7s 6d each.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—The undersigned has received numerous applications for houses at rentals ranging from £50 to £150 per annum. Proprietors will please communicate, stating all particulars, either personally or by letter, to A. CUBITT, house and estate agent, Bridge-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE claims superiority over all, as follows:—It has the best hemmer and feller; it is the simplest, stillest, easiest, and fastest. It uses any kind of cotton direct from the spool; it never drops a stitch, and will do 2000 per minute; it will sew from a blanket to a piece of lawn. Reduced from £10 to £7 10s, to close a consignment.

Depot 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

284, "BOOMERANG," 411, GEORGE-STREET.

A. W. SUTTON has just received a small Parcel of the above favourite TOBACCO, to be had at either of the above establishments. This is the only lot in town.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist.

ORANGE Superfine silk-dressed FLOUR, from prize wheat, EDWARD CHAPMAN & CO., 5½, Pitt-st.

NEW GOODS, per Panama Mail.—Just opened, a parcel of very choice Jewellery. Prices, the smallest per centage on first cost.

T. J. CURTIS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 279, Pitt-street, 2 doors below Victoria Theatre.

RUINART'S Champagne, in quarts and pints; Sazerac's Brandy, case and bulk M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a BUSINESS requiring no capital—returns from £10 to £50 per week. Address B. A., care of F. Larter, Glass Shade Depot, 92, South Head Road.

BUTTER.—Very best Butter in Sydney 1d per lb.; splendid butter 3 lbs. per 1s.; Cozzens's best American kerosene 2s 6d per gallon, by single tin; best India pale ale 7s 6d per dozen. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road; Campbell and Castlereagh streets, Paddington, and 100, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, cheap, a snug DRAPERY and DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, centrally situated; the above is really a first-class opportunity for persons with a small capital. S. LEVIN, 164, King-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

E. JOHNSON and CO.'S Bedding Manufactory, Furniture and Commission Sale Rooms, 197, Pitt-street, near New Post Office.

N.B.—Hair mattresses, all sizes, cheap.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Carmichael's celebrated Porphyry, White, in pints, 12s 6d; and quarts, 21s dozen; also Hermitage, 16s per dozen; Burgundy, 17s 6d per dozen; delicious red wines. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY

The Prize Orindinna HOCK and CLARET, for SALE by the undersigned.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—The First Prize for Australian Wines was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to Messrs. Wyndham for their "Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines," now on SALE at 96, New Pitt-street; and at the vineyards, Dalwood, Branxton.

TO FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, for cash, good pure Australian Wine, at 4s and 5s per gallon, in quarter-casks; a capital vin ordinaire.

Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

COLONIAL WINE.—Pure Wine of excellent character, from the best vineyards in the Hunter River district. Red and white, 12s and 15s per dozen. HAZELAND and CO., Colonial Wine Merchants, Phœnix Wharf.

HAIR CUT BY MACHINERY.—One of these newly invented wonderful MACHINES just received. LEVY, BROTHERS, Melbourne.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for the acidity of the stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations, and bilious affections.

It is the physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable.

Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Proprietors of Row's Drug Store, Wholesale Agents for Sydney.

COUGHS and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—The most violent cough may be speedily relieved by taking the "PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN." In most cases a single bottle will effect a perfect cure. Sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—(Manufactured only in France.) Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lbs. The healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast; known since 1825; defies all honest competition; unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in ½-lb. packets. Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at dessert. Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable Houses.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—O'NEILL'S VEGETABLE OINTMENT, SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS, AND HEALING BALSAM, prepared from a plant indigenous to New South Wales, and secured to the proprietor by Letters Patent.

The above preparations are introduced with the earnest hope that they will be as useful to the general public as they have hitherto been whenever used among a large number of cases where privately recommended; and, from long experience, the proprietor confidently asserts that there is no sore, however, virulent, but must succumb to their healing influence, and that if used in strict accordance with the directions, more benefit will be derived than by the application of any other medicines.

The Ointment is purely a vegetable preparation, containing no mineral or other poisonous matter, and from its simple nature, may be applied to any wound with the comforting assurance that a speedy cure will be the result. It will be found peculiarly useful in any of the following cases:—Abscesses, burns, boils, cancers, cuts, chilblains, itch, piles, prickly heat, scurvy, scalds, sore breasts, tumours, ulcers, venereal sores, and all inflammatory wounds produced by the incautious application of mineral poisons.

The proprietor begs to state that he has brought it under the notice of some of the leading medical men of Sydney, who have tried it with complete success.

The Healing Balsam and Pills are prepared from the same valuable plant as the ointment, and are strongly recommended to be used in conjunction with it. Applied externally the Balsam will be found to be most invaluable, and taken internally it will be acknowledged to be so useful as to entitle it to the name of Family Friend.

The Pills have been proved, in a variety of cases, to be most useful; and, being purely vegetable, no danger need be apprehended from their use. They are particularly recommended for biliousness, headache, indigestion, heartburn, and liver complaint, and as a mild aperient they are unequalled.

CAUTION.—The public are particularly cautioned against purchasing either of the above preparations, unless they have the signature and trade mark of the proprietor attached, and as a further precaution the name will be blown on each bottle and pot.

Price of Ointment, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each. Price of Pills, 1s., 2s., and 4s. 6d. each. Price of Healing Balsam, 1s. 6d. bottle.

Prepared by the sole proprietor, E. H. O'NEILL, at the City Drug Stores, corner of Pitt and King streets.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Pure nitrate of silver, albumenized paper
Absolute alcohol, pure ether
Ross's lenses, cameras and stands
Background scenaries, operating tables
Chance's crown glass, plate boxes
Collodion—Thomas's, Routh's, Mawson's, &c.
Test papers, varnishes, vignettes
Chloride of gold, rolling presses
Baths and trays in ebonite, glass, and porcelain.

W. LARMER, 323, George-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.

PODOPHYLLIN, prepared by W. LARMER, 323, George-street.—In the present form, Podophyllin is the best remedy for all diseases of the liver, such as bile, sick headache, indigestion, flatulence, loss of appetite, &c. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; by post, 2s and 3s.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA obtained the only prize medal awarded by the jurors of the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1866 and 1867.

Fluid Magnesia is particularly recommended in all cases of derangement of the digestive organs; is of itself an agreeable aperient, and has proved of the greatest benefit to children, and when taken with Kruse's Syrup of Raspberry and Lemon, forms a pleasant and cooling effervescent draught.

Sold retail by all chemists, and supplied to wholesale buyers by the manufacturers.

KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE, in 1s packets and 1s 6d tins, unrivalled as a destroyer of Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Mosquitoes, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold retail by all chemists throughout the Australian Colonies.

To be obtained from the manufacturers, Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO., Melbourne; and from the wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney, and ROW'S Drug Stores.

DOCTOR J. DEFRIES,
Surgeon-Chiropodist to the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil,
HAS JUST ARRIVED IN SYDNEY,
and can be consulted between the hours of 10 and 3 p.m.

RADICAL CURE OF CORNS,
and other excrescences of the feet, by a new and infallible method, without causing any pain whatever.

The Doctor possesses an elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Testimonials of numbers of people of the highest standing in France, Brazil, India, China, Victoria, &c., &c., can be seen and examined in the Doctor's Album.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY IN SYDNEY.

Doctor J. DEFRIES at home—address 247, Macquarie-street, opposite the Mint,—every day.

No extra charge for visiting patients at their own residence.

ALEX. ROSS'S PREPARATIONS.—Just received another large supply of hair colour wash, hair dye, and depilatory.

PANE, Medical Hall, 84, King-street.

CHARCOAL LOZENGES, recommended by the Medical profession as a remedy for indigestion, flatulence, fetor of breath. Packets, 1s.

PANE, Medical Hall, 84, King-street.

FINE DAIRY SALT, in 3-bushel sacks.
HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT, in 3-bushel sacks.
HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ROCK and STUBE SALT.
HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

FILES of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD from 1855 to 1866, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HENDERSON, HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

MAIZE MEAL, 7s. per 100 lbs., bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMPANY (Limited).—Ramornie, Clarence River, N. S. W.

Preserved beef, of superior quality, in 2, 4, and 6 lb. tins, for ships' use.

Medals received from Melbourne Exhibition, 1866, and Paris Exhibition, 1867.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., sole Agents.

TAPIOCA for SALE, to arrive. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

KANGAROO, Kip, and Basils, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BLACK OATS.—Black oats on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

MASTIC Varnish, Winsor and Newton's, in 1, 2, and 3 oz. bottles. BROWN and WATERS, 161, Pitt-st.

PATNA RICE, De Roubaix Sperms, extra fine Valencias, Sago, Tapioca, N. W. Cheese. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

BOTTLED Fruits, Vinegar, Pickles; also Copland's Invoices, Sardines, Sacks. E. CHAPMAN and CO.

FRUIT AND OTHER TREES for exportation.

The above are packed in inexpensive cases, so as to insure their arrival in a living state after a voyage of four months. Carriage paid to London.

THOMAS RIVERS and SON,
NURSERIES, SAWBRIDGEWORTH,
HERTS.

REFRIGERATOR for SALE.—Nicolle's, large size. Apply at 249, Macquarie-street.

STOCKHOLM Pitch and Tar, Navy Oakum, Colza Oil, Boiled and Raw Oils, Soft Soap, Turpentine, Red Lead, White Lead, Putty, Glue, Whiting, Anchors, black and galvanised; Copper Tacks and Nails; Europe Rope, Galvanised Ship's Tackle, for SALE.

JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

RATTANS.—For SALE, about three tons. Captain VANDERBEEK, Ship Eugenie, Moore's Wharf.

SUPERIOR Water Tanks, 400 gallons each, on SALE, at MACNAMARA'S Wharf. Apply to the storekeeper.

FLOUR, WHEAT, and BRAN.

The undersigned are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies, and have now in stock—

ADELAIDE FLOUR.. Magarey's superfine, old and new
Magarey's fine
Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine, old and new
Duffield's fine
Duffield's household
Stevens' superfine, old and new
White Valley superfine
Randell's superfine
Giles and Smith's superfine
Phœnix Mills superfine
Warren's superfine
Kruger's superfine
Altonia's superfine
Poole's superfine
VICTORIAN FLOUR.. Ramsden's superfine
Malmsbury's superfine
Port Fairy superfine
Murray and Christie's superfine
Ellis's superfine
Shannon Mills superfine
WHEAT ..... Adelaide old
Adelaide new
Victorian old
BRAN ..... Adelaide best.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, Seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c.

The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, now landing, and to arrive—

Duffield's superfine
Duffield's fine
White's Valley, superfine
Randall's, ditto
Elliott's, ditto
Adelaide seconds, small parcel, prime quality.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FINE SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE FLOUR
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Younger's ale, in bulk and bottle
Aitken's ale, in bottle
Dawson's ditto, in bulk
Old tom, in bottle
Fine port and sherry wine, in wood
Superior Scotch and Irish whisky, in wood
Writing and printing inks
Broomheads and brushware, of all descriptions
Bass brooms, &c.
Genuine old brown Windsor and fancy soaps
Gosnell's perfumery
Bryant and May's matches—patent safety, vestas, &c.
Bryant and May's blacking
Superior paints, ground in genuine linseed oil
Type, plain and fancy
Stranson's waterproofing for harness, &c.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Celebrated brand of Kupferberg, in quarts and pints.

JAMES JONES, City Stores, Bathurst-street.

JUPITER'S BELTS AND MOONS, Saturn's Rings, Phases of Venus and Mars, and the Companion to the Polar Star, seen distinctly with the £5 TELESCOPE. It will also define the shot marks on a target two miles, marks on a sheep's back five miles, and time by a church clock ten miles.

This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above. It has a 3-inch achromatic object glass, two eyepieces, &c., with portable metal tripod stand.

Copies of numerous testimonials, including Lord Rosse's, sent free.

The price of the whole complete, £7 5s; which includes freight and insurance, £1 5s; tin-lined packing case, 10s; and French-polished case, fittings, lock, and key, 10s.

S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITHS' SOAP surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, &c. Tablets, 6d. each. JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of the WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, &c.; SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, and other GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE and THIEVES.—A new shipment of

TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE SAFES,

now on view. Illustrated lists, with prices, forwarded free on application to

W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
326, George-street.
Sole Importers of Tann's Reliance Safes.

TO SQUATTERS.—The Undersigned are now landing the following assortment of "Ryland's" best drawn black FENCING WIRE

40 tons, each Nos. 8, 9, 10, WG
30 tons, each Nos. 11, 12, ditto.

F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

MYERS AND SOLOMON,
Importers
and General Fancy Warehousemen.
CUTLERY, JEWELLERY,
Musical Instruments, Stationery,
TOBACCONISTS' GOODS, BASKET-WARE,
Perfumery,
Cabinet Goods, Haberdashery, Wax Vestas,
TOYS, FIREWORKS,
Electroplate, China, Glass, Earthenware, American Goods,
Saddlery,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Wholesale and for Exportation.
542, George-street South,
Boot and Shoe Branch—538, George-street South,
8 doors lower down.
Catalogues on application.

Orders accompanied with remittances or satisfactory references promptly executed.

VINEGAR, Blacking, and Cordials. Vinegar in casks and cases. D. J. MONK, Wattle-st., Chippendale.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of regular shipments of ALE, of the following favourite brands:—

Ind, Coope, and Co., Romford
J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow
J. Hurst and Co. (Dawson's), London
J. Fulton and Co., Edinburgh
William M'Ewan, ditto.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WOOLPACKS, side and end packs, full 10½ lbs., Woolbagging, and three-bushel sacks.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Copeland's celebrated manufactures constantly on hand.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE, 16-horse Grasshopper ENGINE; also, 2 large Shell Boilers. W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-st.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION in the PRICES of the GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON.—In consequence of an extension of the works, and a great economy in cost of production, a VERY IMPORTANT REDUCTION of price, dating from 1st March, 1867, is made, and this favorite brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the common inferior qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanized Iron in England. Obtained the ONLY Prize Medal in the trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

GOSPEL OAK OFFICES,
74, King William-street, London, E.C.

PORTLAND CEMENT and best English PLASTER, at reduced prices. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-st

---

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 ft., Ridging, Guttering, Screws, Nails, &c. Goodlet and Smith.

DRAIN-PIPES, Chimney-pots, Closet-pans, Paving-tiles, &c. Goodlet and Smith, Surry Hills Pottery,

---

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, Mantelpieces, &c., &c., to order. Goodlet and Smith.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PITCH PINE, 1½ to 1 inch, T. and

SALES BY AUCTION.

Cargo of Cut Cedar,
Ex Wallaby, from Richmond River.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, on Baltic Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will by auction, at the Baltic Wharf, THIS DAY, March 4th, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of cut cedar ex Wallaby, comprising
40,000 feet 1 and 2 inch cedar boards and scantling.
Terms at sale.

SKIFF AND DINGY.

For Positive Sale.

At Baltic Wharf,
THIS DAY,
At 3 o'clock p.m.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Baltic Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
1 four-oared skiff, with sculls, oars, awning, &c., complete, and
1 dingy.
Terms, cash.

Schooner VIBILIA.

By order of the Mortgagee.

For unreserved sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, City Mart, on THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine schooner Vibilia, 108 tons register, carries 180, well found, and ready for sea. Now lying in Gas Works Bay.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Ironmongery and Hardware
Woolpacks.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock,
46 packages hardware goods, woolpacks, &c.
Full particulars in early issue.
Terms at sale.

In the Estate of the late J. C. Malcolm, Esq.

On the Premises, Darling Point.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, Darling Point, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
Whaleboats
Skiffs
Spars and hardwood timber
White lead, sulphur
Bricks, winches
Ladders and ropes
And sundries.
Terms, cash.

Oregon Timber.

The entire Cargo of the Lightfoot, just arrived from Burrard's Inlet, with one of the finest assortments of
DOUGLAS PINE LUMBER
ever imported into this market, comprising
Inch T. and G. Boards
Inch Rough Boards, wide widths
Deck Plank
Deals, long lengths
Pickets, &c., &c.

For Positive Sale,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 11th of March,
at 3 o'clock,
at Macnamara's Wharf.
Under instructions from Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shipwrights, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Macnamara's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of March, at 3 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of the Lightfoot, just arrived, with a splendid cargo of pine lumber, &c., consisting of
BOARDS.
867 pieces, 10 x 1, 12 to 30 feet long
655 ditto, 12 x 1, 12 to 30 ditto
57 ditto, 15 x 1, 12 to 26 ditto
378 ditto, 14 x 1, 12 to 30 ditto
355 ditto, 15 x 1, 12 to 30 ditto
11 ditto, 16 x 1, 20 to 26 ditto.
FLOORING BOARDS.
3120 pieces, 6 x 1, T. and G., 12 feet to 21 feet.
SQUARED TIMBER.
22 spars, 10 x 10, 31 to 50 feet long
10 ditto, 12 x 12, 30 to 50 ditto
10 ditto, 14 x 14, 37 to 46 ditto
4 ditto, 15 x 15, 40 to 47 ditto
5 ditto, 16 x 16, 40 to 50 ditto
2 ditto, 17 x 17, 36 and 43 ditto
6 ditto, 18 x 18, 33 to 41 ditto.
DEALS.
278 pieces, 11 x 3, 12 to 42 feet long
283 ditto, 12 x 3, 12 to 30 ditto
318 ditto, 10 v 3, 12 to 30 ditto
576 ditto, 9 x 3, 12 to 30 ditto
356 ditto, 7 x 2½, 12 to 30 ditto
QUARTERING, &c.
458 ditto, 4 x 2, 12 to 30 feet long
1153 ditto, 3 x 2, 12 to 30 ditto
296 ditto, 4 x 3, ditto ditto ditto
492 ditto, 6 x 2, 12 to 30 ditto.
And
12,120 pickets, 5 feet long.
Terms, liberal.

P.S.—The auctioneers beg to remind the trade that this is the
LAST SHIPMENT OF THE SEASON.

☞ The above timber is from the extensive establishment of the "British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Timber, and Sawmill Company," at Burrard's Inlet, and any further information relative to their production, facilities of shipping, &c., will be given by Messrs. Joseph Ward and Co., the agents here.
See Circulars in this day's issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Unreserved Clearance Sale
of
FIRST-CLASS SHERRIES, PORT WINE
BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA
BASS'S BURTON ALE,
to Close Sundry Shipments.

For Positive Sale,
Under Instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

On FRIDAY MORNING next, the 6th March,
at 11 o'clock prompt,
at their Bonded Stores.

Most Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Speculators, Country Buyers, Shippers, Hotel Keepers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Bonded Stores, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY MORNING next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice assortment of fine sherries, port, brandy, rum, geneva, Bass's Burton ale, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Important Sale.

In the Estate of the late J. C. Malcolm, Esq.
At his Residence, Darling Point.

To Shipchandlers, Captains of Vessels, Timber Merchants, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence, Darling Point, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock,
The following goods, in the estate of the late J. C. Malcolm, Esq.:—
Whaleboats, skiffs, sulphur, winches
Screw jacks, pig iron
White lead and zinc paint, ships' spars
Copper pumps, spike nails, old copper, and copper bolts
Ships' ironwork, hardwood timber, and oak shingles
Bricks, wharf piles and slabs, railway waggons
Chain cable, deals, cement, wheelbarrows
Hydraulic pump, ships' blocks, old rope.
Terms at sale.

Imperative Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 4th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
47 cases, comprising general drapery,
Reversible and pilot coats
Rough and dressed hollands
Horrockses' and other longcloths
Twilled greys, 72-inch sheeting
Scotch twills, linen and cotton ticks
Fancy shirting and dress stuffs
Winceys—plain, striped, and checked
Light-ground melton and fancy crimean shirts
Flannel shirts
Mole trousers, tweed trousers
Men's doe skin and vests
Felt hats, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Men's Pilot Coats
Men's Reversible Sealskin Sacs.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 4.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
Two cases of the above.
For positive disposal. Terms at sale.

To close a consignment.

Fancy and Plain Winceys
Soft-crown Brighton Hats.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 4.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One case soft-crown Brighton hats
Three cases fancy dress stuffs.
No reserve. Terms at sale

For Positive Sale.

6 Cases Covered Skirts (new shapes).

THIS DAY, Wednesday, March 4.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instruction to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases covered skirts (new shapes)
In winceys, black and scarlet, plain scarlet
Striped camlet and fringed, assorted colours.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock.

Extensive Sale of
Valuable Household Furniture and Effects,

In one of the large Showrooms, at Mr. William Holt's Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

Walnut-wood Drawing-room Suite, Carpets, Loo Tables and Covers, Chimney Glasses, Electroplated Ware, China and Glass, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding, 11 valuable and rare Old Oil Paintings.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hulle and Holt to sell by auction, at Mr. Holt's Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street, in one of the large Showrooms, on THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive and valuable assortment of household furniture and effects, consisting of walnut-wood drawing-room suites, loo tables and covers, easy chairs, sideboards, chiffonieres, vases and wax flowers, chimney glasses, electroplated ware, oak office and occasional chairs, cut glass and china, tapestry carpets, brass and iron bedsteads, palliasses, hair mattresses and bedding, brass cornice poles, chest of drawers, washstands and services, toilet tables and glasses, fancy goods, 11 valuable and rare old oil paintings; together with sundry cooking utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash.

☞ WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1868.

Jule's Ale.

To Storekeepers, Publicans, and Shippers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 4, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 hogsheads Jule's ale.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1868.

Candles
Candles.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 4, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 boxes candles.
Terms at sale.

☞ WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1868.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 4, March 4, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 casks currants
5 casks soda
8 cases matches
10 casks oatmeal
5 casks salt.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, March 6th, 1868.

Hobart Town Jams, in tubs.

Suitable for Confectioners
Hotelkeepers
Storekeepers
Restaurants and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, March 6th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 tubs raspberry — 3 tubs black plum
7 ditto black currant — 2 ditto quince
4 ditto green plum. — 1 ditto red current.
Terms at sale.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH have been instructed to sell by auction, at 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of crockery and glassware, fancy goods, sewing machine, furniture, chests of drawers, side boards, tables, chairs, iron and wood bedsteads, hair and feather beds and kitchen effects, &c.

To Builders, Contractors, and others.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH have been instructed by Mr. William Harmer to sell by auction, at Government Gate, Macquarie-street, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 2 o'clock, the timber used for the children's stand, consisting of
50,000 feet of pine boards
20,000 feet of hardwood and pine scantling; also the triumphal arch.
Terms, liberal.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

The entire Stock-in-Trade
of Messrs. VICKERY and HALL,

In consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership by effluxion of time.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th March,
The entire stock-in-trade of general ironmongery of Messrs. VICKERY and HALL, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership by effluxion of time.

☞ Full particulars in future issue.

General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, &c.

For Auction Sale, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 4th March, at 11 o'clock.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Several consignments drapery, Manchester goods, &c., comprising
Horrockses' longcloth, 36-inch, A.B.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, 32-inch
Shirtings, linings, twills, dress stuffs, winseys
Scotch twills, 4-4 greys, roll crapes, huckabacks
Dispers, towels, dusters, flannels, prints
Toilet covers, trimmings, 9-4, 10-10, 11-4 Terry counterpanes
Cotton ticks, fancy skirtings, blue jean, &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 4th March, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Leamington cord trousers
1 ditto imitation colonial tweed trousers
1 ditto millers' mole
1 bale Scotch twill shirts
1 case crimean ditto.
Terms liberal, at sale.

THURSDAY, 5th March.

Foolscap, Hand-wove and laid; Bank, Post, and Note Papers
Printing Papers, White and Coloured
Cards, assorted; and Envelopes
Copying Presses, with Books, Water Ewers, and Brushes, complete
Copy Books, Writing and Copying Inks
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c., &c.

To Stationers
Printers, and others.

RICHARD PEEK and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on THURSDAY, 5th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
30 bales, 2 casks, 20 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

Wool, ex Salween.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 5th instant, at quarter-past 2 o'clock (by order and on account of the Captain of the barque Salween),
100 (more or less) bales wool.
Terms, cash.

Autumn Drapery, Manchester and Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Maid of Judah.

THURSDAY, 5,
FRIDAY, 6,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments autumn goods, now landing, as under:—
Glacé mohairs
Plain ditto
Fancy winceys
Coloured coburgs
Huckaback towels
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Witney blankets
Mantle cloths
36 and 72 inch grey calicoes
Dressed hollands
Family linen
Mixed alpacas
Crimean flannels
Fancy doe trousers
Crimean shirts
Melton ditto
Shepherds' check ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Mole trousers.
Terms, liberal.

Grey Calicoes
White Calicoes.

THURSDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 5th,
352—1 bale 8-4 water twist grey sheeting
354—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
355—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
371—1 ditto ditto double warp ditto
339—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto
5437—1 case 32-inch croydon
5792—1 ditto ditto cable shirting
6373—1 ditto imperial ditto
6374—1 ditto ditto ditto
6433—1 ditto 36-inch white shirting
6759—1 ditto ditto medium ditto.
Terms, liberal.

On WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION OF
Household Furniture and Effects, &c.
Pier Glasses
Carpets
Drawing and Dining Room Suites
Loo Tables
Dining Tables
Wardrobes
Chests Drawers
Marble-slab Washstands and Toilet Furniture
Bedsteads and Bedding, &c.
Also,
PIANOS, by Collard and Collard
Broadwood and Sons
Kirkmann
Stoddart
Murphy, and other
Celebrated Makers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 229, George-street, on THIS DAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On THURSDAY, March 12th, at 11 o'clock.

Important Sale of Valuable Furniture, &c., at the residence of Mr. George Thornton, Longwood, Darling Point.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, &c., &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. George Thornton to sell by auction, at his residence, Longwood, on THURSDAY, March 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture, &c., &c. (in consequence of the departure of his family for Europe).
Terms, cash.
Catalogues are being prepared and will be issued in a few days.
☞ The whole of the furniture is of the newest and most fashionable designs, and was imported by Mr. Thornton only a short time since from one of the best manufacturers in London.

At "Tara," the residence of the late J. V. Gorman, Esq., On FRIDAY, March 6th, at 11 o'clock.

To Parties Furnishing
Furniture Dealers, and others.

Important Sale by Auction of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
&c., &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Gorman to sell by auction, on the premises, Ocean-street, Woollahra, on FRIDAY, March 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

DAMAGED BREADSTUFFS.

On account of those whom it may concern.

Landed from the barque Bengal, Grierson, master, from Adelaide, arriving here on the 18th ultimo.

601 Bags FLOUR
82 Bags WHEAT.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Messrs. Beilby and Scott to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Leigh's (now Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd's) Free Stores, Phillip-street North, Circular Quay, opposite Water Police Office,
The following parcels of Adelaide wheat and flour, ex Bengal, Captain Grierson:—
Brand—J. STEVENS, Company's Mills, Adelaide,
N— 89 sacks superfine flour, much damaged
110 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
O— 49 ditto ditto, much damaged
57 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
3 ditto ditto, stained
Total, 308 Stevens.

Brand—GILES and SMITH, Adelaide,
N— 18 sacks superfine flour, much damaged
8 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
C— 84 ditto ditto, much damaged
33 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
Total, 143 Giles and Smith's.

Brand—MAGAREY and CO., Hindmarsh Mills, Adelaide,
O— 86 sacks superfine flour, much damaged
44 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
Total, 130 Magarey and Co.

Brand—GILES and SMITH, Adelaide.
O— 13 half-sacks superfine flour, much damaged
17 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
Total, 30 half-sacks Giles and Smith.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BS—12 sacks, much damaged
B—15 ditto, slightly damaged
4 ditto, stained
31
G—28 sacks, much damaged
18 ditto, slightly damaged
46
F— 1 sack, much damaged
3 ditto, slightly damaged
1 ditto, patched
5
Terms, prompt cash.

THURSDAY, March 5th.

To BUILDERS
To CONTRACTORS
To MASONS,
and others.

Caithness Flagging.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at Mr. R. Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
About 3500 feet Caithness flagging.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, March 5th.

To Timber Merchants
To Iron and Slate Merchants
To Shipchandlers
To Sailmakers and others.

To be Sold by Auction, on the Premises, New Pitt-street.

The Lease of those extensive Stores and Premises at present occupied by Mr. R. Wynne, New Pitt-street, near the Circular Quay, having a frontage of 130 feet, by a depth of 180 feet; ten years to run, at a very low rental.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. R. Wynne to sell by auction, on the premises, New Pitt-street, near the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, March 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The lease of the above extensive premises in which the present proprietor has so successfully carried on the business of an iron and slate merchant, from which he is now retiring.
☞ The goodwill and connection of the business, together with contracts in hand, will, if desired, be handed over to the purchaser.
The buildings and land could be let off in separate portions to return a good income (one part is at present let at a fair rental). The situation and position of these premises being in such close proximity to the shipping, cannot be surpassed.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, Bell's-chambers.

FRIDAY, March 6th.

Great Clearance Sale

At the Stores of Messrs. Owen and Co., at the rear of their Premises, No. 544, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

Earthenware
China
Glassware
Kerosene Chimneys
&c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Owen and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores as above, on FRIDAY, March 6th, at 11 o'clock (in consequence of the expiration of the lease of their late premises in Macquarie-place),
The balance of the shipments removed from their old premises, consisting of sundry packages of
EARTHENWARE.
Printed toilet ware
Bowls and saucers
Plates and dishes
Breakfast and dinner services
Jugs, basins, chambers
Assorted crates, &c., &c.
CHINA.
Bowls and saucers in white and gold, blue-figured, white and coloured
Breakfast services
Dessert services
Ornaments, vases, &c., &c.
GLASSWARE.
Cut and moulded tumblers
Wines, ale glasses, nobblers
Bor decanters
Kerosene chimneys
Gas moons
And a variety of articles in the trade.
Terms as usual.
No reserve.

Clothing, Jewellery, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Watches, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Important Sale.

EXTENSIVE PASTORAL PROPERTIES.
QUEENSLAND.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions from the proprietor, C. F. Lawless, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 171, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, the first week in April,
The following splendid stations, viz.,
BOONBAJAN,
comprising 3 blocks of first-class country, known as Boonbajan, Winders, and Bolmba, of which 1280 acres are purchased land, commanding a considerable frontage to the main creek, and a large extent of back country. It is well watered, and abundantly grassed in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS are compact, and in every way adequate for the efficient working of the station.
The Stock consists of
32,000 sheep
4,000 head of well-bred cattle.
Also,
IMBIL STATION,
including 3 blocks known as Bluff Plains, Bunyah Creek, and Condanga.
This is a fine piece of country, advantageously situated, within easy reach of Brisbane, Maryborough, and the Gympie Creek Diggings, at which places there is a ready market for the stock. It has been worked as a cattle station, for which it is admirably adapted, there being a constant and abundant supply of grass and water.
With the station will be sold
6000 head of well-bred cattle,
the produce of imported bulls.
* Gentlemen desiring to obtain a profitable investment are requested to inspect these stations. Application to be made to C. F. Lawless, Esq., Boonbajan, who will supply all information respecting them.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

NEWTON BOYD STATION,
Clarence River District.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, the first week in April,
That extensive station known as NEWTON BOYD, situated in the far-famed Clarence River district, a short distance from Grafton. It is well watered and grassed, being intersected by three rivers. The run is divided by two fences, and its boundaries render it perfectly secure.
The improvements are very superior, being nearly all newly erected and substantial, consisting of a 6-roomed dwelling-house, kitchen, store, men's huts, stock-yard, spaying-pens, large fattening and weaning paddocks, horse and 10-acre cultivation paddocks, good vineyard, orchard, &c.
The capabilities are estimated at 4000 head of cattle in all seasons.
The herd consists of 3000 head of quiet well-bred cattle.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

Preliminary Notice.

To close a Partnership Account.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions from Messrs T. and W. Kite to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, on an early day in April,
Those MAGNIFICENT STATIONS known as
BLOCKS 14, 15, 17, and 18, WEST BOGAN,
together with 3000 head of first-class cattle.
The improvements are substantial and include everything requisite for working the stations remuneratively.
Further particulars in future issue.

Preliminary Advertisement.

MARANOA, QUEENSLAND.

MAXVALE STATION,
Together with 31490 (more or less) Fine-woolled Sheep.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late J. D. M'Lean, Esq., as Mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
The
MAXVALE STATION,
comprising an area of 310 square miles of open Myall and Salt Bush country, WELL GRASSED and WATERED, situated on the heads of the Maranoa River, Queensland, together with the following choice lot of sheep, namely:—
4000, more or less, ewes, 1½ year old
2200, ditto, ditto, 2½ ditto
2500, ditto, ditto, 3½ ditto
4550, ditto, ditto, 4½ ditto to aged
2050, ditto, ditto, mixed ages, fat
2630, ditto, wethers, 3½ to 5½ years old, fat
2000, ditto, ditto, 2½ years
4000, ditto, ditto, 1½ years
7950, ditto, weaners, mixed sexes
210, ditto, rams, 2, 3, and 4 years.
31,490 sheep, more or less.

The improvements are good and complete, consisting of a six-roomed house, with detached kitchen, store, stable, fowl-house, piggery, garden, stockyards, milking and killing yards, two large paddocks, men and shepherds' huts, and large woolshed, with corrugated iron roof.
There is also a small herd of milking cows, 4 teams of working bullocks, 24 saddle and 6 harness horses, screw woolpress, tools and implements sufficient for working the station, together with stores, &c, which are to be taken at a valuation.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

CAMPBELL-STREET, BALMAIN.

COTTAGE, CAMPBELL-STREET,
Between the residence of Mr. BOGLE and the property belonging to Mr. VALE, nearly opposite the new PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 45 feet frontage to the west side of CAMPBELL-STREET, together with the comfortable cottage erected thereon, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with coach-house, stable, good well of water, &c.
☞ This is a very conveniently situated property, only a short distance from either the DOCK or CROOK'S FERRIES, and close to DARLING-STREET, the MAIN BALMAIN ROAD.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DARLING NURSERY ESTATE.

THE DARLINGTON HOTEL, ROSE-STREET, near MYRTLE-STREET.
Also,
BRICK-BUILT HOUSE and WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, adjoining the above, next to Mr. KIRK'S property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alexander M'Donald to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having 60 feet frontage to the West side of Rose-street, Darling Nursery Estate, with a depth of 90 feet, upon which are erected the following premises:—
The DARLINGTON HOTEL, containing bar, bar parlour, sitting room, three bedrooms, and kitchen, with yard, &c. Now in the occupation of the proprietor.
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE of 4 rooms, with yard, &c., rental £26 per annum.
A TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing four rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., rental £28 12s per annum.
The city water is laid on to each house.
☞ This is a very eligible investment, and can be recommended to those in search of a well-built and substantial property in this populous neighbourhood.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
To close a Partnership.

CLARENCE DISTRICT.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACACIA CREEK STATION,
together with 9,000 SHEEP (more or less), and 1200 HEAD OF CATTLE (more or less).

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. R. Reid and C. W. Marsh to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, in APRIL next,
That well known first-class pastoral property,
ACACIA CREEK STATION,
CLARENCE DISTRICT,
situated on the table land at the head of the Clarence waters, and adjoining the celebrated Darling Downs Station, CANNING DOWNS.
It is only distant 108 miles from Ipswich, and about 26 miles from the thriving TOWN OF WARWICK, to which a railway is projected, and expected to be complete within two years.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and nearly new. They comprise a desirable 7-roomed shingled cottage residence, with kitchen and garden, barn, stables, coach-house, carpenter's shop, stockmen's and shepherd's huts, shingled; excellent stockyard, about 15 miles of fencing, &c.
With the station will be sold
9,000 SHEEP, more or less
1,200 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
☞ This superior pastoral property is too well known to need any comment. It is only necessary to state that it is an UNDENIABLE FATTENING STATION, most eligibly situated CLOSE TO A NUMBER OF MARKETS, and in one of the best districts in New South Wales. More detailed particulars and terms will be shortly announced. In the meantime, an inspection is invited prior to the sale, for which every facility to intending buyers will be given.

SINGLETON RAILWAY STATION.

ROSEMOUNT.
A FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATE, containing about 1100 ACRES near the above station, together with
ROSEMOUNT HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
the residence of
JOHN LARNACH, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John Larnach, Esq., to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
ROSEMOUNT, SINGLETON,
containing 1100 ACRES, more or less, within four miles from the
TOWN OF SINGLETON,
bounded on the north-east by the Great Northern Road from Maitland to Singleton, on the south the properties of Messrs. J. and A. Brown and R. A. Rodd, and on the west by the Church and School lands.
The land is securely enclosed and subdivided into convenient agricultural and grazing paddocks. A large portion is cleared and has been in cultivation, and the whole is well watered by two creeks, the principal one, running through the centre of the estate, was never known to be dry.
ROSEMOUNT HOUSE
is a most substantially-built mansion, stuccoed with cement in imitation of stone, the apartments lofty and well ventilated, and the principal rooms fitted with marble mantel-pieces, and highly finished in every respect.
The accommodation is as follows:—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Wide verandahs on three sides, spacious hall, dining room, library and office, two bedrooms, and pantry.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Corridor, drawing-room with folding doors, three large bedrooms and dressing-rooms, good balconies in front and sides.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR—Three capital bedrooms.
IN THE BASEMENT, extensive cellarage under the whole house, and front verandah.
THE OUTBUILDINGS attached to and forming wings of the house comprise kitchen and store room, laundry, and servants' room, dairy, with every convenience for cheese and butter making, carriage and harness room, coachman's apartments, the whole of which buildings have an immense granary above.
The premises are amply supplied with water from a large underground tank, into which the roof water is conducted, and which is estimated to contain 30,000 gallons.
THE DETACHED OUTBUILDINGS consist of stable and horse yard, large stock yard, dividing into four smaller ones, pigsty, cart and milking sheds roofed with galvanized iron, with hay-lofts above, dairyman's cottage of 4 rooms, windmill, with dressing and smutting machine.
An orangery and orchard, also flower garden and ornamental shrubbery, surround the house, which occupies a beautiful position, commanding rich and varied panoramic views of the surrounding country, with bold mountain scenery in the background.
☞ In bringing this valuable, favourably situated, highly improved country estate into the market no comment is necessary. Rosemount is well known to combine all that can be desired in a first-class gentleman's country seat, with rich pastures and agricultural land from which a large income can be derived. The attention of capitalists is with pleasure directed to the opportunity now offered, as the instructions are imperative to sell.
Cards to view can be obtained on application at the Rooms, where plan of the property can be inspected.
The Great Northern Railway runs through the estate at the north-eastern boundary, and there is a platform about ten minutes' walk from the house for the convenience of passengers.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
MILL-STREET, PYRMONT.
TWO WELL-FINISHED TWO-STORY HOUSES,
Nos. 49 and 51, MILL-STREET, next to the corner of JOHN-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Lawson to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK of LAND, being lots 8 and 9, of COHEN'S subdivision, having 40 feet frontage to the WEST SIDE of MILL-STREET, PYRMONT, with a depth of 66 feet, upon which are erected two substantial well-finished stone houses, Nos. 49 and 51, containing severally—balcony, 5 rooms, kitchen, and flagged washhouse; and balcony, 4 rooms, kitchen, and flagged washhouse.
The kitchens are fitted with cooking stoves, and three rooms in each house are furnished with register stoves.
The water is laid on to each yard, and to baths on the upper floors.
There is a small garden plot to each house in front, enclosed with parapet wall and palisading fence.
No. 49 is now let at the annual rental of £45 10s., and No. 51 is occupied by the proprietor, and a tenant can readily be obtained for it at a yearly rental of £38 10s.
☞ This is a well situated property, on the elevated part of PYRMONT, and commands an extensive view, including the greater portion of the city and the harbour. It can with confidence be recommended to any one in search of an investment in this improving part of the city, and an inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

That well-known extensive and highly improved Station, known as
GLENROY,
consisting of Three Blocks of first-class Grazing Country, viz.,
MORENISH No. 2
YARRIS
SPRING CREEK,
situated on, and having frontages to, the north side of the
FITZROY RIVER,
50 miles from the TOWN of ROCKHAMPTON.

The Improvements comprise every requisite for efficiently working the property.

With the station will be sold 17,912 (more or less) well-selected SHEEP, consisting of—

EWES—1 year old	1688, more or less		
2 ditto	1691, ditto		
3 ditto	1246, ditto		
4 ditto	1378, ditto		
5 ditto	960, ditto		
Aged	667, ditto		7630
WETHERS—1 year old	1491, more or less		
2 ditto	1462, ditto		
3 to 6 ditto	2793, ditto		5745
Weaners	More or less	..	4369
Rams	Ditto ..	..	168
Total, more or less		..	17,912

Also a few head of CATTLE.
*** Stores, days, teams, working stock, woolpress, and all other belongings, to be taken by the purchaser by valuation in the usual way.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th March next, at 11 o'clock,
The above important and valuable property.
The GLENROY STATION embraces three large blocks of country situated on and having 30 miles frontage to the Fitzroy River, and being intersected by no less than eight creeks, which flow from the ranges through the station.
The character of the run is open forest, red and black soil country, broad-leaved ironbark ridges and box-tree flats, well grassed and herbed, and capable of carrying a very large number of sheep and cattle in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of cottage, containing four rooms, stores, and kitchen; three huts, woolshed, with saddle-room adjoining, press-room, large horse and cultivation paddocks, stock and slaughtering yards, also garden containing vines and fruit trees, double yards, eight shepherds huts, and a number of gunyahs, and yards useful for lambing; also 700 hurdles.
☞ This pastoral property is now for sale, unreservedly, in consequence of the necessity of closing partnership affairs. Its sale under these peculiar circumstances affords a good opportunity for investment, as apart from the many advantages it possesses, parties seeking an eligible property may rely on its being disposed of on the date mentioned.
A thorough inspection of the run, improvements, and stock is particularly requested prior to the day of sale.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 4th March.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
THIS DAY, 4th March.
PITT-STREET, near King-street.—A valuable block of land having 14 FEET 8 INCHES frontage to Pitt-street, by a depth of 165 FEET, now in the occupa- of Mr. EDWARDS' Shoeing Forge.
PITT-STREET, near King-street, adjoining the above. —The adjoining block to the above, having 16 FEET frontage to PITT-STREET by a depth of 165 FEET, with a substantial Brick House thereon, now in the occupation of Professor Brown.
BOTANY-STREET and BOTANY ROAD.—The undivided interest in and to an allotment of Land, situate between the properties of Messrs. Ross and Evans, situate about 300 yards from the Old Tollbar.
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—An allotment of Land having 20 feet to that street, with the Building thereon, close to BLUCK'S INN.
*** This property is in a dilapidated condition, and will be sold without reserve.
LANE COVE ROAD.—A valuable Orchard and Homestead, known as FLORA DALE.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

FLORA DALE,
situate on SWAINE'S CREEK, LANE COVE, the property of Mr. John Bryson, comprising HOMESTE

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MICHAEL DUNN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, MARY; to move from his residence, No. 4, Carlton-street, off Parramatta-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT BUTCHER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, ALBERT ERNEST, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 4th instant; the procession to move from his residence, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. DUBOIS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter, MARY ELEANOR; to move from his residence, 24, Dale-street, Chippendale, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, Burdekin-square, William-street, and Hill's Factory, Riley-street.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

NORWICH UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1821. Capital, £550,000.
Low Rates of Fire Premiums.
Losses Promptly Paid, at
Sydney Branch Office,
4, Wynyard-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Offices: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Frederick Fanning, Esq., Chairman.
Frederick H. Dangar, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
John Fairfax, Esq.
Samuel A. Joseph, Esq., M.L.A.
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Francis Mitchell, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON ..... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE .... Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" BRISBANE .... Mr. Edward B. Forrest.
" MELBOURNE .. Mr. W. H. Jarrett.
" PORT DENISON Messrs. Warry and Marsh.
" ROCKHAMPTON Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.
Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 6th November, 1867.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.
Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for
LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Annual income—£349,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
WALTER LAMB, Esq.
Hon. JOHN HAY.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
LIFE INSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from both Premiums and invested Capital, is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favourable to Assurers.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds or policies of indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their Employees.
Government and Bank officials are charged the lowest rates of Premiums.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SAILORS' HOME PICNIC, and CAPTAIN COOK DEMONSTRATION.
TICKETS for SALE at CHAS. MOORE and CO.'S, 167, Pitt-street.

SAILORS' HOME PICNIC,
THURSDAY, the 12th of March.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Hon. Secretary.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL in honour of his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
prior to his departure from the colonies,
in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, full particulars of which will appear as soon as the day is fixed for holding the ball.
A limited number of tickets only will be issued.
WILLIAM HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, February 28th.

PRELIMINARY.—BY COMMAND.
Under the immediate patronage and in the presence of
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH
His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE,
Her Ladyship the COUNTESS OF BELMORE,
And the Elite of Sydney.
Mr. JOHN HILL, King's Scholar of the Royal Academy of Music, has the honour to announce that he will give a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
at the School of Arts, on MONDAY, March 16th, on which occasion he will be assisted by the leading artistes.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE PUBLIC FANCY BALL,
in honour of
H. R. R. The DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.,
will take place at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on
TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 9 o'clock.
Gentlemen's cards, 26s.; ladies', 15s.
The available room being limited, only a certain number of cards will be issued, for which early application should be made to
The Executive Committee.

Arnold, the Hon. William	Hill, Edward S., Esq.
Burdekin, M., Esq.	Josephson, J. F., Esq.
Binney, John, Esq.	Lee, Edward, Esq.
Cape, Frederick, Esq.	Murray, the Hon. T. A.
Calvert, J. J., Esq.	Robertson, John, Esq.
Dalley, W. B., Esq.	Raphael, J. G., Esq.
Egan, Daniel, Esq.	Stewart, W. D., Esq.
Gordon, the Hon. S. D.	Thornton, George, Esq.
Gordon, Hugh, Esq.	

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Honorary Treasurer.
FREDERICK H. DANGAR, } Honorary
EDWARD CHAPMAN, } Secretaries.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),
Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.

FENIANS AND ANTI-FENIANS.—STEPHENS, the Head Centre, at the WAX WORKS.

PROFESSOR PARKER has the honour to announce that he will shortly give another of his manly Entertainments, on which occasion, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen, an exciting Combat will take place—BAYONET v. BROADSWORD—between Professor PARKER (broadsword) and Mr. WILLIAM PARKER (bayonet), the latter gentleman having consented to try his skill with the bayonet against the Professor's sword. Any gentleman desirous of engaging against Professor Parker with any weapon will please signify same by a note addressed "Professor Parker, Café de Paris, King-street," previous to the entertainment, programme of which will shortly appear.

ALEXANDRA HALL open TO-NIGHT.—TO-NIGHT for DANCING; admission, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Management of Mr. George Coppin.
MR. HOSKINS
in his great impersonation,
MASTER WALTER, THE HUNCHBACK.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, March 4, will be presented, Sheridan Knowles's celebrated Play of the
HUNCHBACK.
Master Walter..... Mr. HOSKINS.
To conclude with the
MODEL HUSBAND.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOBODY'S CHILD.
The newest Sensation Drama, now performing in London, has been received by Mr. COPPIN, is in active rehearsal, and will be produced on SATURDAY next.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—
PATRON:
His Excellency the Right Honorable
The EARL OF BELMORE.
PATRONESS:
The COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
The Society will give their first Concert of the Season on WEDNESDAY, 11th March, 1868, at the Exchange, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, who has signified his intention of being present.
On which occasion the Society will be assisted by Mrs. Simmons, who has kindly volunteered her services.
Mr. Alfred Anderson, R.A.M., Pianist to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
Subscribers' tickets, to admit 2 to four concerts, one guinea, can be obtained at the Society's Offices, 109, Elizabeth-street North.
CHARLES DAVIS, Hon. Secretary.

COOK STATUE DEMONSTRATION.—
A GRAND AFTERNOON and EVENING PROMENADE CONCERT will take place in the PAVILION, HYDE PARK, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, in aid of the Funds for ERECTING a STATUE to the Illustrious Navigator, CAPTAIN COOK, R.N.
His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, His Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE, and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE will be present in honour of the occasion.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Aldermen have given the use of the PAVILION in Hyde Park, free of charge, for a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
the whole proceeds of which will be given to the Fund for raising a Statue to the Illustrious Navigator, CAPTAIN COOK, R.N., the Discoverer of Australia.
PROGRAMME.
GALATEA BAND.
Selection—"L'Africaine"..... Meyerbeer
Selection—"Les Huguenots"..... Meyerbeer
Valse—"Armoriten Tange"..... Gingel
Selection—"Lucie di Lammermoor"..... Donizetti
Ballet—"Les Vepirs Siciliense"..... Verdi
Quadrille—"Early in the Morning"..... Coote
Conductor, C. PRITCHARD.
VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND.
Overture—"Fra Diavolo"..... Auber.
Waltz—"Mountain Daisy"..... D'Albert.
Selection—"Ruy Blas"..... Glover.
Quadrille—"Polly Perkins"..... Coote.
Solo (cornet)—"Una Voce"..... Rossini.
Galop—"The Ocean Prince"..... Callen.
Conductor, D. CALLEN.
The Afternoon Promenade will commence at 3 o'clock, and close at 6. The Evening Promenade will commence at 7 and close at 10 o'clock.
Tickets for the afternoon concert, 5s each.
Ditto for the evening concert, 2s 6d ditto.
Tickets can be obtained at the Town Hall, of any of the Aldermen, at Moffit's (Pitt-street), and all the booksellers and musicsellers; or of Captain Watson, Cook's Lodge, Castlereagh-street.
W. HANSON, Secretary.
Town Hall, March 3.

MR. WALTER MONTGOMERY'S "ROYAL RECITALS," TO-NIGHT,
SCHOOL OF ARTS,
At 8.30; terminating at 10.
Last Night but Three.
Admission, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 5s; gallery, 1s.
Plan of reserved seats at Elvy and Co.'s.
Special Patrons—
His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Hon. the EARL OF BELMORE, and
Her Ladyship the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
PROGRAMME for WEDNESDAY, 4th March.

Brutus to the Romans	Julius Cæsar
Marc Antony's oration	Julius Cæsar
The Bells	Poe
Horatius	Macaulay
The Northern Farmer	Tennyson
Procrastination	Young
Shamus O'Brien	Lavenue.

God Save the Queen!

ST. PETER'S, WOLLOOMOOLOO.—Teachers and Children will meet at the Church, Bourke-street, at 8 o'clock, TO-MORROW MORNING, Thursday, 5th March.
The steamship PATERSON will leave Cowper's Wharf, Woolloomooloo, at 9 a.m. (steaming round H.M.S. Galatea, Captain H. R. H. Alfred Duke of Edinburgh) for CLONTARF, returning for visitors to the same wharf, at 11 a.m.
The return trips will be at half-past 5 and 7 p.m., at the same wharf.
Visitors who have not received tickets will be passed by members of the committee on payment of fixed charges.

ST. PETER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.
Tickets can be had from J. Gordon, 49, Burton-street.

PITT-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNUAL PICNIC
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Steamers will leave as follows:—
From Circular Quay: At half-past 8 o'clock a.m.
From Woolloomooloo Wharf: At 11 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m.
Returning to Woolloomooloo at 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock p.m., and to Circular Quay at 6 p.m.
JOHN DOBBIE, Secretary.

MR. T. P. HILL, at Christ Church Schoolroom, for ONE NIGHT only—THURSDAY, March 5.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Nonplayers who have notified their intention of taking part in the match against the Officers of H.M.S.S. Galatea must be on the A. C. G. Ground at 10½, on THURSDAY MORNING; when the Eleven will be chosen by the Committee.
LUNCHEON at 1½ p.m.
COMMITTEE to meet in Pavilion at 11 a.m.
Regular Meeting at 5 p.m., in lieu of 8 p.m.
JOHN J. CALVERT, Hon. Secretary.

METROPOLITAN PIGEON CLUB.—A 'bus will leave Beal's Hotel, corner of George and Park streets, on SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, at half-past 1 o'clock p.m., to convey members to the shooting ground at Randwick. All members intending to shoot are requested to obtain from the honorary secretary, at the club rooms, gun tickets, to enable them to take a gun on the ground, as no persons will be admitted with guns unless provided with a ticket.

NOTICE.—Dr. F. G. CARR, the celebrated Mesmerist, Phrenologist, and Electro-Biologist has arrived in Sydney, and will, earlyin the ensuing week, commence
A SERIES OF SEANCES,
At the SCHOOL OF ARTS.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION IN THE PAVILION.—Under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and his Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore.
The officers of the various Temperance Societies in the colony who can join in the Demonstration are cordially invited to do so, and to communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.
SAMUEL GOOLD, Sec., Rialto-terrace, Darlinghurst.

GERMAN TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, in honour of Prince Alfred.—This Festive Demonstration will take place on MONDAY EVENING next, the 9th instant.

HOBSON and WHITING are selling Eureka Shirts 42s the half dozen
HOBSON and WHITING are selling eureka shirts 52s the half dozen
HOBSON and WHITING are selling eureka shirts 63s the half dozen
HOBSON and WHITING are selling plain military and full dress shirts equally low prices, made of the very best materials; collars, all shapes
HOBSON and WHITING'S patent waterproof tweed coats and capes
Nagasaki umbrellas.
3, Hunter-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE, FOR CARPETS.
The Largest Stock in the colony of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, KIDDERMINSTER, PATENT VELTS, RUGS, MATS, FLOORCLOTHS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING DRAPERY.
New Patterns received EVERY MONTH.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.
Experienced Workmen only employed.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.
Show Rooms: 269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
EXTENSIVE MAIL SHIPMENTS.
12 CASES EX RAKAIA.
Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE desire to announce the arrival of the above unusually valuable shipment of very scarce goods, viz.,

Silks	Millinery	Lace goods
Shawls	Flowers	Ribbons
Mantles	Feathers	Embroidery

TWO CASES FASHIONABLE TRIMMINGS.
It is impossible to advertise a detailed description. An inspection of the several departments is most respectfully invited.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of DRAPERY at
J. WETHERILL'S, 233 and 235, Pitt street.
Rich Lyons velvets, all colours, 3s 11d per yard
72-inch mosquito net 8¾d, 80-inch mosquito 9¾d
All the new colours and patterns in autumn dresses
Scarlet flannel 1s 6½d, gambroon 6½d yard
French flowers 6d per bunch, Swiss pot muslin 8s 11d
Good cotton tick 6¾d, stout grey calico 3½d yard
Rough holland 6½d, Chadwick Scotch twill 6¾d
Ladies' and children's bronze hats 2s 11d, worth 5s 6d
40-inch blind ticks 1s 10½d, worth 3s 6d yard
Spotted winseys 4½d, checked winseys 4s 11d dress
Horrockses', all letters, lowest list in the trade
Trimmed drawers 1s 11d, underclothing in endless variety.

LADIES' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Mrs. WAY, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.—Waterproof sheeting, accouchment belts, nursing stays, nursing aprons, ladies' drawers, 2s 11d; chemises, 2s 11d; night dresses, 4s 11d; infants' shirts, 6½d; bibbs, 9d; swaithes, 6d; tie bands, 6½d; linen pinafores, 1s 6d; frock bodies, 1s 3d; gowns, 1s 11d and 2s 11d; robes, 6s 11d; cashmere squares, 10s 6d; short frocks, 3s 11d, and every other article at the most reasonable prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS OF DRAPERY GOODS,
Damaged by the late rain.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
90, King-street.
P. F. DALTON begs to announce that the late rain having caused considerable damage to a large portion of his stock, he is obliged to offer sane considerably under cost.
Black French glace silks, 2s 4½d, worth 4s
A lot of fancy silk dresses, 39s 6d, worth 60s
Ditto ditto ditto, 45s, worth 70s
Ditto ditto ditto, 52s 6d, worth 90s
Several hundred yards of fancy dress material in all the new stripes, to be sold 6½d, worth 1s
French printed muslins, only damaged by water, to be cleared at 4½d per yard, worth 1s
Black silk jackets, richly trimmed, in all the latest styles, 16s 6d, worth 30s; 18s 6d, worth 35s; 21s, worth 41s
A lot of shawls in cashmere, fancy wool, and paisley, to be cleared at less than half the original price. Blankets, flannels, sheetings, towellings, napkins, table cloths, table covers, quilts, toilet covers, all slightly soiled, and will be sold at a great reduction.
A lot of stays slightly soiled, 2s 3d a pair, worth 7s
Ladies' linen sets soiled, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
Ladies' silk parachutes and umbrellas, selling at a sacrifice; several other lots of fancy goods and haberdashery too numerous to mention, to be sold at a very great reduction.
Millinery Department. To this department P. F. D. invites the especial attention of ladies.
Millinery bonnets in white and black tulle, 10s 6d, worth 21s; 12s 6d, worth 25s; 15s 6d, worth 30s; seraphine bonnets, in blue, violet, green, pink, maize, mauve, and white, 12s, 15s 6d, 18s 6d, all at half price; drawn silk bonnets, in all the new shades; trimmed straw and crineline bonnets, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d; ladies' straw hats, 1s 3d, worth 3s 6d.
Ladies' straw hats in all the new shapes and colours
Children's straw hats in endless variety; boys' hats selling very cheap; ladies' trimmed straw hats, 4s 11d, worth 10s 6d; flowers, feathers, and plumes selling at half price; an endless variety of wreaths, 1s 3d, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s
Ladies' underclothing, greatly reduced
A large assortment of crineline skirts, 2s 11d, worth 6s; 3s 11d, worth 7s 6d; 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 90, King-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., being about to make an alteration in their firm, find it imperative on them to clear out the present stock in order to arrange a satisfactory adjustment of the claims of the partners in the firm. They have therefore determined upon offering at an early date the whole of their extensive and well-known stock of
DRAPERIES,
SILK MERCERY, CLOTHING, and MILLINERY
at such prices, regardless of cost, as will ensure a speedy clearance of every description of goods.
Ladies are respectfully requested to delay their purchases until the
SELLING OFF,
due notice of which will shortly appear.
Families furnishing will do well to await this occasion, as they will effect an immense saving by availing themselves of this opportunity to supply themselves with household linen, carpets, hangings, &c., the whole of which must be cleared out at whatever sacrifice.
Observe:
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
George-street.

THE EARPST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
not Haymarket.

POTATOES.—Potatoes, £3 per ton. R. VESCY3, King and Sussex streets.

AN APPRENTICE wanted. Professor Burnett, hairdresser and wigmaker, George-street South.

A GOOD LAUNDRESS, to take washing home; charge moderate. For address apply to Mrs. Capps.

AN APPRENTICE to the MILLINERY Wanted. Mrs. Way, Pitt-street.

A THOROUGHLY good General SERVANT required, one who can wash and iron well. Apply to Mrs. W. J. Cordner, 116, Woolloomooloo-street.

A LADY is desirous of purchasing, for cash, a small FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in or near Sydney; house to be of about seven rooms. Cash, HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN requires BOARD and LODGING where he may enjoy the advantage of polite society, and where there are no boarders. Address G. C., 297, George-street.

A GENTLEMAN, of mature age and steady habits, with several years' colonial experience in one of the principal establishments of this city, is open to ENGAGEMENT, where integrity and responsibility are required. Address W. N N., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Married Couple are seeking a SITUATION of trust, man as Steward and Butler, wife as Housekeeper or Cook and Laundress; country preferred; references of the highest character can be given. Address "Kent," Mr. F. Smith, opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.

BEDROOM and Partial Board required, where there are no other lodgers and no children; teetotallers preferred. Homo, Box 271, Post Office.

CARY'S STATUTES, 2nd volume wanted. Apply, stating price, to A. B. Z., HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKERS.—The Misses Audley require an APPRENTICE. 11, Bridge-street.

DISENGAGED, at the Home, Darlinghurst, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants; Nursemaid required.

EDUCATION.—Wanted, immediately, an unmarried gentleman of certified competency and respectability to take charge of the elementary French, and the advanced English and commercial Forms in St. Mark's Collegiate School. Apply, in the first instance, by letter enclosing references, to Rev. G. F. Macarthur, St. Mark's Collegiate School, Macquarie Fields, Campbelltown.

GOVERNESS.—Required, immediately, in a family in the country, a Lady fully competent to give finishing lessons in music, with French, and the usual branches of an English education—in age not less than 30. Salary £60 per annum. Apply in person between the hours of 4 and 5 at Lansdowne House, Burwood.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A Widow, without family, desires a Re-engagement. H. E., Pierce, William-street.

HOME EDUCATION.—The Incumbent of Berrima, residing in a beautiful locality, enjoying the advantages of railway communication, and an invigorating climate, receives a few young Ladies, to be educated with his own daughters. A highly accomplished and experienced Governess undertakes the tuition of the pupils. Address Rev. J. S. HASSALL, Berrima.

MITTAGONG PROPER.—To Invalids and others requiring Change of Air.—The undersigned is prepared to receive two or three Families on reasonable terms. Large orchard and grounds attached to the house. X. Y. Z., Post-office, Nattai.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Advertiser, possessed of means, wishes to join a practical man, of integrity and active business habits, in a safe respectable business. Address, with particulars, N. J. C., HERALD Office.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted in small family. Mrs. Thompson, Langham Cottage, Stuart-st., Pad'gton.

PRACTISCHE DEUTSCHE GLASSBLASSER WERDEN GESUCHT.—Gutes Gehalt, versprochen, Vorgezogen werden solche, die in der Wuertembergischen Fabrickwaren. Addresse CHAS. BATE, 214, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RESIDENT Governess required; Visiting Governess disengaged; Engagements negotiated. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

REQUIRED, BOARD and LODGING for a young gentleman; heights of Woolloomooloo preferred. References exchanged. Address Wirreman, HERALD Office.

RESIDENCE.—WANTED, by a young man, a comfortable BEDROOM, in a central part of the city. No meals required. Address, stating terms, to L. A. X., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted two good pushing HANDS. Early. G. Chisholm and Co.

THE Undersigned solicits a SITUATION as Dressmaker, &c. Miss Robinson, 160, Crown-st., Wmloo.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good FANCY HAND. Perry, Brothers.

TO ENGINEERS and others.—Wanted, a small ENGINE, with winch, capable of lifting three tons. Apply to D. Macquarie, No. 3, Argyle-street.

TO SQUATTERS.—An experienced Drover and Overlander is open to ENGAGEMENT. Address A. S., Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, NEEDLEWORK, Crimean Shirts made, at 8s. per dozen. Mrs. O'Neill, 353, Kent-street.

WANTED, to BORROW £300. Ample security given. Apply by letter, J. G. HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart, active BOY. Apply to M'Grath and Punch, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, useful LAD, 14 or 15; one accustomed to horses. Bull's Head Yard, George-street.

WANTED Ladies to know, Mrs. Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties, &c. 100, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, age 15, to mind a baby and be useful. 103, Botany-st, near Hutchinson-st.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14 or 15. 142, Prince-street.

WANTED, an elderly useful Man, 3 farming Men, small Boy, female general Servant. 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, MEN, to make elastic-side boots. S. Hicking, 246, George-street.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID. Apply to Mrs. R. P. Simpson, Potts Point.

WANTED, Empty BEER HOGSHEADS. Apply to Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Ireland, Ocean and Wallis streets, Woollahra.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apply Kent-street, 7 doors from Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable Married COUPLE, as Butler and Cook. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE, in or near town, of 6 good sized rooms. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street West.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION, as storekeeper, on a station; no salary. D. H., HERALD.

WANTED, SITUATION, as House and Parlourmaid, or Needlewomen. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, good COOK and LAUNDRESS, Protestant (gentleman's family). Miss Fowler, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, a SALTER. T. Rice, butcher, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER. 153, Clarence-street, opposite Poppenhagen's.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as CASHIER. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

WANTED, a young Man, as PORTER. Apply T. Moore, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off CLOTHES. Mrs. Norden's, 617, George-st., opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a young MAN, for general purposes. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Apply Mrs. James, Fruit Market.

WANTED, to purchase a COPY, new or old, of the novel "Octoroon." Apply T. H. H., Royal Hotel.

WANTED known, if it be illegal to strip Bark. Apply W. C. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 253, Macquarie-street

WANTED, a strong GIRL, that can wash and make herself at home. Post-office, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID; references indispensable. Mrs. Scanlan, 117, Prince-street.

WANTED, a RUNNER, at 386, Kent-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and KITCHEN MAID; good wages. American Restaurant, 46, Erskine-st.

WANTED, 2 PAINTERS, one preferred who can do plain writing. Grube, 87, 89, Liverpool-st. (early).

WANTED, a FURNISHED ROOM, for a lady. E. A. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase Haberdashery DRAWERS. Apply by letter, P. N., 92, Market-street.

WANTED, a Smart BOY. Apply Robinson and Sons, 226, George-street North.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to be generally useful, 12 or 13. 104, King-street East.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework. 187, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's School.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16. Mrs. Whiting, Emily Cottage, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply after 10 a.m., at 334, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby and make herself useful. Mrs. Ireland, Ladies' Baths.

WANTED, a respectable sober MAN, to drive an omnibus. T. Stokes, Franklin-place, Glebe.

WANTED, the OWNER of a Newfoundland DOG, to claim him and pay expenses. 163, Crown-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, 421 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HAND. Apply A. Myers, saddler, 25, Park-street.

WANTED, a smart young GIRL, about 13. G. V. Brooke Hotel, Stanley-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, also NURSE. Apply Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, for a chemist's shop. Apply Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to attend to the ground round St. Philip's Church.

WANTED, to SELL a second-hand SEWING MACHINE—Singer's. 58, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, Servant Girl, for dairy farm; also a Boy. Apply at 10 a.m., T. M'Cuffery, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, to buy damaged IRON, for roofing. W. Walker, Newtown.

WANTED, a LAD, to deliver bread. Apply to Kidd and Kelly, Newtown.

WANTED, APPRENTICES for Iron Safe, Stove Making. Fletcher, Park-st., or Edgecliffe, Waverley.

WANTED, a young MAN, to help in a shoeing forge, able to nail on. D. O'Keefe, Waverley.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. Oldham, next the Royal Oak, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as BARMAID. Golden Fleece Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at the Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, Six BOILER CUTTERS. City Iron Work Co., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a strong BOY, accustomed to drive a horse and cart. 487, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good BRUSH HAND. Mihell, news agent, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER. Chapman and Wright, bottom of Darling Point Road.

WANTED, a Smith's HELPER. W. T. Angus's Carriage Factory, 180, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Wheatsheaf Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, two BOYS, to give out bills. Apply at 12 o'clock. Alfred Restaurant, 452, George-street.

WANTED Known, O'NEIL'S Noted Cheap Shop is 49 and 80, Market-street, late J. Hort's.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply Masonic Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Dyer, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a young Man as COOK and WAITER. Shakespeare Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED known, first-class Fish Pie. Scotch Pie House, corner George and Hunter-streets.

WANTED, a respectable Female as General SERVANT. Apply Queen's Arms, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a Girl for the country, able to milk. John C. Humby, 111, Sussex-street.

WANTED, three MEN to make hip boots. Good wages. T. Taylor, 4, Market-street West.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who will be assisted in the housework. Apply to Mrs. Garran, 147, Phillip-street, between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED, an experienced CLICKER; also a good MACHINIST. Hilder and Abigail, bootclosers 60 and 62, York-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

WANTED, a thorough COOK and HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. James Devlin, Jun., Ryde, Parramatta River.

WANTED, a PONY, about 12 hands high; quiet to ride and drive. Address stating price and where to be seen, Pony, HERALD Office.

WANTED, immediately, by a respectable married couple, a SITUATION, man as Cook, wife as General Servant. Apply 361, Kent-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN to milk, pull boat, and work in garden, &c. W. Williams, C. and R. R. S. N. Company.

WANTED, a steady MAN to milk cows, cut and draw wood, work in garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply Brush Farm, Pennant Hills.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, about 15, to mind a child. M. Menser, Macquarie-street, top of Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a single Man, as COACHMAN. Apply to Mr. John Hill, Macleay-street, before 10, or between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED, to SELL Restaurant BUSINESS, doing one of the best trades in Sydney. All particulars explained by addressing J. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, within a fortnight, a HOUSE of five or six rooms, with small garden, in Woolloomooloo or Darlinghurst. A Cottage preferred. Address S. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable young Woman, with good references, as Laundress. Apply to J. C., No. 137, Crown-street, near Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WIDOW LADY requires SITUATION, as Housekeeper or Companion to a Lady. Apply Delta, 167, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Salary no object. Excellent reference.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress; highest references from respectable families; town or suburbs, open for two days. Personally or by letter to Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-st.

WANTED to purchase, for cash (or to rent), a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 4 or 5 rooms, within ten minutes' walk of the Museum. Apply, stating price or rent, to J. T. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED to RENT a HOUSE containing five rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Sydney Railway Station; rent not to exceed £55 per annum. Apply 198, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for the country, to instruct four children in English and music; salary, £50. Apply by letter, to 657, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable Couple, without incumbrance, a SITUATION, man as generally useful, handy with horses, wife as cook and laundress, in town or country. Apply C. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Married Couple, single Young Man as Groom and generally useful, good General Servant for country, House and Parlour Maid, and General Servants for town and suburbs. Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Ship's Jolly BOAT, 15 or 16 feet long. Also, TENDERS for a DECK HOUSE. For plan or specification apply on board the brig Rose of Australia, at Harper and Healey's Dock, this afternoon.

WANTED known.—Professor MAC, for the Cure of Rheumatism and its various and serious maladies, is 66, Bathurst-street West. Save time, money, and health. If you sufferers study your interests, call on him, and not be crippled for life.

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, a SITUATION as Housekeeper or Working Housekeeper, and good hand with the needle in town or suburbs. For honesty, and propriety town reference. Open for a week. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, and NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN (Protestants). Good references indispensable. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock, on Wednesday and Thursday, to Mrs. M. C. Machardy, Edgecliffe Road, Double B